YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,021—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th Aug.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4682	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klauenberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,743	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain, Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—9, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 220.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rots same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 25th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

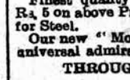
SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DOM. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
,, RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD., SUPPLY ENGLISH DRUGS

OF GUARANTEED PURITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819. VERY SCARCE. (In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED. Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £116).

All communications to be addressed to
J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MALTED FOOD

FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, CONVALESCENTS AND THE AGED.

A FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

This perfectly Malted Food is fully digested, absolutely free from starch, dissolves freely in water or milk, and forms an excellent NATURAL FOOD.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, ESPLANADE ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syes per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the original colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. Inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

PER CASE WITH BRUSHES COMPLETE, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "THORNDALE,"
ARRIVED 21st AUGUST 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Chafed or broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Capt. MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c, and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MELPOMENE" and "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM." from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 and 8, respectively.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And such other business as may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 1st September inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 13th, 1900.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1900, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1900.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration, for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August to 7th September, 1900, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JADIA HURGOWAN MANCHAND hath contracted TO SELL the following property. All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, lien, mortgage, sale, gift, charge or in any other manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 37, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandaree ground with the messuage, tanement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Mombadevi Tank-Road, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No, 767, and Street Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirteen square yards and six-ninth of a square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Shah Vithuldas, Shankerial and now of Nagindas Kapurchand, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Jurria Chhagan Govindram and Bechar Govindram and now of Jadia Chaildias Manchand, on or towards the North by the public Road called Mombadevi Tank Road, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jadia Jeevanram Juggonath and now of Khima Chhapsar and are in the occupation of the said Jadia Hurgowan Manchand and his tenants,—Dated this 21st day of August, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to trust Property left by BHUNSALI JAGJIWAN VAHALJEE, (as surviving trustee and one of the executors, appointed under the Will of DEVKUWAR deceased widow of SHAH DHARSI HARAKCHUND deceased) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ABHECHAND SHAMJI and MADHAUJI SUNDARJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, surviving executors named in the aforesaid Will of the said DEVKUVAR widow deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 16th day of August, 1900.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, and MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

READ THIS!
READ THIS!!
THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,
Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.
1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15,
BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*V*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

SALES BY AUCTION.

MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BELONGING TO A TRADESMAN CLOSING BUSINESS.

Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of new furniture, of teak and blackwood, french polished, carved and plain, consisting of sofas, chairs, round, writing and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, perambulators, tricycles, show cases, cabinets, iron safe, glass and crockery table ornaments, vases, &c., bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps, gold and silver watches, &c.

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets. Postage VP. As. 2. PRICE As. 1, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

JUST RECEIVED.—RAPHAEL TUCKS' new Post Card Series, a packet of 6 assorted Novelties for ans. 8 only, secure sharp,—SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to "B. R," care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decantors playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the Ex.t. contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN WORSTED COATINGS, VENETIAN SERGE, SUITING, FLANNELS, AND FANCY COTTON SHIRTINGS,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remainder of the by order of the concerned, consignment of superior woollen and cotton cloths just landed, ex. s. s. Peninsular, consisting of—

Fancy cotton shirtings, woollen silk flowered dress goods, all wool superior black and blue venetian cloth, diagonal blue water proof serge, fancy silk worsted, coloured home spun and twisted coatings, coloured woollen venetians, blue black venetian coatings, fancy striped cashmere, blue military serge, all wool suiting, flannels, fancy tweeds, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 13 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following day at 2 p.m. each days, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, a large quantity of fancy toys of various descriptions, lady's companion, dressing bag, dressing case, stationery boxes, albums, fancy glass table ornaments, plated ware, Japanese-ware, &c.

The goods are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the Ground floor of the Sirdar's Mansions, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

A large quantity of superior French provisions and stores in tins and bottles, consisting of preserved vegetables and fruits, syrups, butter, cheese, jams, biscuits, cesences, dried fruits, anchovies; vinegar, sausages, tripes, pickles, ox tongue, tapiaco, prunes, pippins, chocolate, pate de foi gras, asparagus, crackers, assorted sweets, bottles of claret and ale, fancy paper boxes, decorations for cakes, pastry-room stores, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grants Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. S. COPE, Esq.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood dining-room, drawing room and bed room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, superior porcelainware, glassware, semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, books, Persian and Indian rugs and carpets, pictures, incandescent gas chandeliers wearing apparel, iron safe, first rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamp, &c. complete, handsome English built rubber tyred wheel brougham by F Mulliner and Co. of London, English built rubbertyred wheel landau by Hooper and Co of London, sets of single and double harness, gents, and girl's English saddles, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of the late J H Sleigh, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, 1900, at 4 30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy Powvalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1899:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,715 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 155, New Nos, 13960 and 13, old Survey No, and new Survey No, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos, 2140 and 2143 and Street No. 37 (1) (2) and (3), and all which premises are situated at and on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, at Bombay, in the registration Sub District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khimraj Shricrustna, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Maneckji Sorabji Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Khambatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply, to Mr, Kharsetjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Mortgagees, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, above Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co,'s Show Room, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and best plated ware, one 14 stopper organ, one Singers hand sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, 1 Skinner's full plate travelling camera with lens, stand, plate, &c., the property of S. C. GOLDSWORTHY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager, Abdulali Karimjee, and in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the second mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th day of June, 1893, the following property, :—

All those pieces or parcels of garden and hilly fazendari ground situate, lying and being on the Worlee Hill, on the south side of the Worlee Road, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 61,849 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a road leading from Mahaluxmi to Worlee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Gopal Keroji and Gowroji and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivji, on or towards the north partly by the Worlee Temple and partly by the property of Ramchander Hubbuji, and on or towards the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas and Narotandas Madhowdas, partly by the property of Damodhar Ballaji, partly by the property of Gowroji, partly by the property of Baloo Mistry, partly by the property of Manock Moroba, and partly by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the possession of the mortgagr.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, for the said mortgagee, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p, m, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

1 Winchester repeating rifle in perfect order.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand office shigram in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road Station near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass crockery plated ware, organ, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of late Mr. M. Myer.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE
THE VERY VALUABLE OLD COINS, GOLD WATCHES, RINGS, WOOLLEN SHAWLS, &c,

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsi gentleman—

1 lot old gold, silver, and copper assorted coins, gold repeater watch, silver and metal watches, old mine ruby, emerald and diamond rings of faultless purity, and excellent brilliancy, very valuable old woollen Cassamere shawls, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale between 12 noon to 4-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE" AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AT POONA.

Under the instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on THURSDAY, the 27th September, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 10 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the large bungalow, out-houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one acre and 35 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsalla, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street. Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Riya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... .. 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tieutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Above Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

at Treasure Yard, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RAJNANDGAON,
B.-N. RAILWAY STATION.

6 GRASS BALING PRESSES, almost new, manufactured by Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay. Cost landed at Rajnandgaon, Rs. 535, each. For further particulars apply to DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Chanda, C.P., who is open to any reasonable offer. Photographs of the above available on application.

S. W. COXON,
Deputy Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGR

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-10 p.m. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-40 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at 4-50 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1900.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th August to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe the leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR

DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS,"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect conditicn.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,227½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	(10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,023
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	58
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£294-2
National Bank of India	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	500	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	60	156
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	18
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	cum
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Baliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2.	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	620
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	330
Coorla Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	275
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	155
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
India Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves, Jaffer Alli	1,100 600	500	500	50 25	390 220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khandelsh	7,500	1,500	1,500	dvdRs35	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	330
Krishna Mills Ld.	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.80	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbunga)	3,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,690
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,410
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	15
Nadura Mills National	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	10
Queen Mills	742	1,	1,000	Mil	560
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
Saraswati Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	750
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1785
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Standard Mills Co.	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Swadeshi Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	545
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venkatesh Lukhmi shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	9
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,687
Bombay Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5	780
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	171
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	133
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	510
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	3½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	12	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	650
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	437½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs 15-1
Carolus	,, —
Mexican Dollars	,, 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	,, —
Bar Silver	,, 69-12 sd , 69 1d.
Gold Leaf	,, 4-62
Bar Gold, English (.3 touch)	,, 23-15-0
Bar Australian	,, 24-5
Bar Bombay	,, 24-5
at Paris	,, 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	94-13
Municipal per cent. Debenture Loans	1154
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1873	
City of Paris Loan	
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	98-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 10-6m., 9-5in. Low water 3-1m., 4-3in.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Indus, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Rock-horned Owl (Bubo bengalensis) has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by the Bombay Natural History Society.

RUNAWAY FROM AN ORPHANAGE.—Seven boys belonging to the Motibai Orphanage at Parel, ran away from that institution on Sunday. Three of them were captured on Monday and taken back to the institution. A search is being made for the remaining boys.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.—Under the auspices of the Friendly Union an entertainment was given last Saturday to Shrimant Kalooram Bhaw Mansaram, on his having been appointed Honorary Magistrate in Poona, at the Parel garden-house of Rao Saheb Narayen Raghunath, J.P. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and illuminated.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead bodies of two Hindu men, were found by the police floating in the two wells on the Esplanade, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The deceased men appeared to be low-caste Hindus of about thirty years of age. The bodies were not identified. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday afternoon on the Esplanade, the jury returned an open verdict.

PICK-POCKET AT A FAIR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Ramchunder Lingoo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with stealing a handkerchief, containing two annas and three pies, from the pocket of Mary Crokander, a Eurasian girl, aged ten years. On Monday last, the girl was standing at a stall at a fair in Mazagon, when accused put his hand into her pocket, and removed the handkerchief with the money. He was detected by a policeman in plain clothes, who was on duty at the spot, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

COMMITTAL OF AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Chotu Gujoo, a jail-bird, was placed by Inspector Flanagan, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on two charges of theft of wearing apparel, property of Mungesh Pundlick and Jootanund. The two complainants reside at Girgaum Back Road. The property was stolen by the accused on the 3rd instant. A record of seventeen previous convictions was produced against the accused. On the first charge, the magistrate sentenced the accused to ten days' imprisonment with hard labour; and on the second charge committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our local correspondent writes :—There has been a break in the rain since Thursday last. The weather this side is not good at present. Cholera cases still occur here and there. Dysentery is prevalent, and many have fallen victims to it; nevertheless many apparently hopeless cases are cured under the skilful treatment of Mr. P. B. M., L. M. and S. and Dr. Shivnath.—From the month of Bhadarwa grain will be sold by weight in Bhownagar and not by measurement as at present. A large tract of ground has been taken up by the Limdi State to grow rice crop as an experimental measure. A large tank is being constructed at Jasnan which is about 900 feet long. The courses of three rivers are diverted in this tank.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ameena, a Mahomedan woman, aged about forty years. The deceased lived with her husband at Kamatipoora. She was subject to epileptic fits. On the 1st instant, Ameena was cooking the meal, when she was seized with the fit and fell into the fire-place. She was extensively burnt on the right side. Her husband extinguished the flames and applied some household remedies to the burns. Her condition did not improve, and on Monday last the deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died about an hour after admission. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from exhaustion, following severe and extensive burns, she had received by her having fallen in a fire-place in an epileptic fit.

AN UNGRATEFUL ADOPTED SON.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Augustus Zacharides, a Greek youth, was charged with stealing a gold watch and other gold articles, of the value of Rs. 155, belonging to his adopted mother, Mrs. Henrietta Zacharides, a Greek woman, said that she earned her livelihood by sewing and lived at Bellasis Road. The accused was her adopted son and lived with her. About the middle of March last, he obtained employment, which he left in about two months and returned home. Since his arrival she had been losing small sums of money and thinking her jewellery in the box unsafe, she intended taking it to a friend of her at St. Elizabeth's Home at Clare Road, for safe custody. With that object she opened the box on the 18th instant, and found jewellery, of the value of Rs. 150, missing therefrom. She questioned the accused who denied all knowledge about it, but after she had informed the police the accused admitted his guilt and begged to be forgiven. The police took accused in custody and recovered the ornaments from various persons with whom he had pledged them. The magistrate said that the accused was very ungrateful, but considering it was his first offence, the court sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Sunday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, all among the famine sufferers and attributed to starvation. Now that the Damaun Famine Relief Fund Committee has funds and they are seriously trying to alleviate the sufferings of the famine sufferers, it is high time they should also realise that affording relief does not consist only in providing food for the sufferers. It is absolutely necessary to look after their housing, to give them clothes to cover their semi-nudity and to enable them to bear the cold climate. These means alone can stop the daily mortality among them which is registered in the column of starvation. The newly-appointed District Judge, Mr. Jose Maria de Souza Azevedo, L.L.B. (Coimbra) who until recently held the post of the Crown Advocate in the District of Bicholim in Goa, arrived here last Saturday morning, and immediately took charge of his office from the Assistant Judge Mr. Francis Moniz. The trial-yard of the Damaun jail is at present unusually full, there being several persons sent from Nagar Haveli for trial here for different offences from murder to theft. Among them there are four females of the Varli caste belonging to the Dapada village, in Nagar Haveli who are charged with an offence which may be characterised as inhuman. It is said that at the aforesaid village of Dapada, Gola died and his corpse with solemn ceremonies buried by his relatives. Shortly after the four accused, in all probability actuated by excruciating pangs of hunger, exhumed the dead body and cutting it up, roasted the pieces and were making a meal of it, when they were arrested by the Nagar Haveli police, and placed before the local magistrate, who made out a prima facie case, the accused admitting their offence, and committed them for trial by the District Court of Damaun, where they were sent under police escort. During the last three days there has been a fine welcome break in the weather, which has scared away the fears of the cultivating classes as to the superabundance of rain, doing damage to their fields.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Kursondas Javerdas and fourteen others, No. 1 with keeping a gaming house at Bhuleshwar and the others with gambling on the 18th instant. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1., and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, for the rest of the accused with the exception of No. 10, Visram Jethabhai, Inspector Power was allowed to prosecute in the case, Inspector Walker stated that last Friday night, at about half-past twelve o'clock, he went to Kalandas Kirparam's chawl, on the Bhuleshwar Road, armed with a warrant of arrest issued by the Commissioner of Police. Constable Morris and other police officers were with him. On tapping at the door of the ground-floor the accused No. 13 came downstairs and opened it. But as soon as he saw them, he rushed upstairs followed by the police. They knocked at the door, but on getting no reply they burst it open, when they found that the lights were out. There was a general scramble, and with the exception of accused, No. 1 all were arrested that night. No. 1 was arrested on the following day. The police found Rs. 14-10-7, two packs of cards, six dice and four candles on the floor. It was admitted for the defence that the accused had been gaming that night, but it was contended that no offence had been committed, as the day in question was a public holiday, and the house was not used as a common gaming house. Mr. Power said he would prove that it was a common gaming house and applied for the discharge of the accused Visram, who, he said, would be a valuable witness for the prosecution. Mr. Spencer opposed the application, and the magistrate said he would take time to consider the point. Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday next.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

IMPERATRIX VS. AJU KHIMA AND OTHERS.

In this case the Government of Bombay appealed against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. K. H. Kirkere, first class magistrate of Viramgaum, before whom the three accused were in January last, charged with offences under sections 457 and 380 of the Penal Code.

The magistrate, in his finding, remarked that the facts of the case for the prosecution were that, about 1 or 2 a. m. on the 5th January last, some thieves dug a hole in the back wall of the cloth shop of Sakulchand, the complainant, who awoke at the noise; and some persons, who were asleep in the neighbourhood, awoke at the alarm raised by Sakalchand. There was a small lane behind the shop, to which there was only one entrance, the other extremity being blocked by a wall. About 15 to 20 people assembled at the entrance in consequence of the alarm. They found one thief with a naked sword and a bundle of cloth running away from the lane. The accused were seen in the lane, No. 1 having in his hand a tin box, No. 2 a green bundle, and No. 3 a white bundle containing cloth of the aggregate value of Rs. 205. The people stopped the accused in the lane and the latter stated to the matadar, who arrived there, that the fourth thief, who ran away, was Virsang, and that if they were permitted to go, they might catch him. Sakalchand warned the matadar that the responsibility was on his head if the accused were allowed to go in search of Virsang. The matadar had no power to keep them in custody. The mukhi was not in the village, and a telegram was sent to him. He and the police jemadar came some hours latter and went in search of the accused, but they could not be found at their houses till the evening of 5th January. The matadar stated to the magistrate that he was much afraid of the accused who were Kolis; and that the people of the village were all afraid of the Koli watchmen and their relations, who were men of great daring. In the opinion of the magistrate, the story set up by the prosecution seemed to be almost improbable. It was a dark night; there was no lamp at the time, and the magistrate thought the real thieves, whoever they were, must have gone away, keeping the property in the lane when they suspected that the people were about. There were strong improbabilities in the story for the prosecution, and the magistrate, giving the accused the benefit of a doubt, acquitted them.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

A DARING DACOITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. NURSING MULJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Additional Sessions Judge of Amedabad, who, in June last, convicted the four accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. It appeared that, on the 14th January last, the complainant Chilia Dubla and his nephew Budaria Rama were grazing their herd of cattle in the forest of Jhari, when six thieves came up, surrounded the complainant, and while two of them knocked him and held him down, the others walked off with two of his bullocks, his turban, and head-cloth. The lad Budaria raised an alarm, hearing which two other graziers came up, gave chase to the thieves, and succeeded in arresting accused No. 1, with the two bullocks, while the others escaped towards the village of Kankanbary. On information given by accused No. 1, the police arrested five other thieves, and as the village was under the jurisdiction of the Alirajpur State, handed them over to the thanedar of Kankanbary. One of the thieves was said to have escaped from the custody of the Alirajpur police, and the others were extradited to the British authorities, but one died on the 25th June in the dispensary. The stolen turban and head-cloth were recovered from the house of the deceased thief Limja. All the accused made full and detailed confessions. The evidence was ample and convincing, and the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in finding the four accused guilty and sentencing them as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and summarily dismissed the appeals.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A CONTRACT FOR SALE OF COTTON.

KHEDAMULL BHARMULL VS. HARDATRAI DWARKADAS.

THE plaintiff claimed to recover a sum of Rs. 2079 with interest and costs in respect of a contract for the sale of cotton. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Hormurjee and Rustomjee, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, who is a cotton merchant was to the effect that the defendant, a cotton broker, on the 5th March last, at the Colaba Cotton Green, entered into a contract for the purchase of one hundred bales of Broach cotton at the rate of Rs. 277 per candy, deliverable between 15th and 25th of the month. In accordance with the practice of dealers, the defendant only made a verbal contract, but promised to supplement it by a written contract signed by his principal. He failed to comply with the latter agreement, and was then asked himself to take delivery of the bales on the due dates. He refused to do so. The plaintiff accordingly claimed the difference in value of the bales at the time the contract was made and the rate when they should have been accepted by the defendant.

For the defendant it was contended that no contract was entered into and that the claim was fictitious. The evidence in the case was not concluded when the court rose.

CRICKET.

EMPRESS MILLS VS. JEWISH C. C.

A VERY interesting Cricket Match was played between the Empress Mill C. C. vs. the Jewish C. C on Sanday last on the Esplanade and resulted in a win for the former by 26 runs. In the first innings the E. M. C. C. scored 86 runs of which Messrs B. Khori, E Athaide, W.X. Pinto, F. Athaide and L. Fernandes contributed 21, 15, 11, and 11 runs respectively and the J. C. C. made 60 runs of which P. Arron made 11 runs, Mr. B. Khori bowled exceedingly well for the E. M. C. C. In the second innings Mr. Bernard Fernandes after a brilliant play contributed 33 runs not out when time was called. The J. C. C. did not bat for the second innings. The scores of the first innings upon which the match was decided are as follows :—

EMPRESS MILLS C. C.

E Athaide b Samson	15
B Fernandes c Jacob b samson	0
Sercaree b Isaac	0
C I Pinto c Nathan b Samson	1
F Athaide b Isaac	11
W X Pinto c Isaac b Isaac	13
V Pinto b Isaac	5
L Fernandes b S Moses	11
B Khori b Samson	21
A M Mascarenhas b Samson	3
F Khori not out	0
Extras	6
Total	86

JEWISH C. C.

I Judha c W Pinto b B Khori	4
J Isaac c F Khori b F Athaide	9
J J Samson b B Khori	0
Ezekiel b B Khori	9
P Arron b B Khori	11
Augustine b F Athaide	0
N Abraham c Sercaree b B Khori	2
S Moses not out	8
M Joseph b Khori	0
N R Samuel c F Athaide b F Athaide	0
I Abraham run out b F Athaide	0
Extras	17
Total	60

CHOLERA IN SANKEDI-SHERI (AHMEDABAD).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With deep regret have I had to complain to you against the Municipality of this place. The Municipal authorities here are, it seems, indifferent to the most lamentable insanitary state of the city. Sankedi-Sheri daily witnesses three or four deaths from cholera, and yet the authorities take no steps to remove the filth which is to be found in cartsful. The shethias think they can with impunity heap up rubbish before their "deshas," which the bhungees are sure not to remove for weeks together. This, I hope, will attract the attention of the Collector. Mr. Gibb. The sanitary state of the city is gone with the late president Mr. Ranchodlal, and can only be brought to life by an able president of the type of Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, August 9. MON DEVOIR.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Tuesday's observations show that the barometer has risen slightly to rapidly in the Central Provinces, and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and Sind. A cyclonic storm has advanced in west-north-westerly direction, and this morning is central between Jhanshai and Kotah. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the storm area, but very little rain elsewhere. Pachmarhi has received nearly six inches of rain, Sangar and Kotah four, Indore three, and Hoshangabad two. Light showers have fallen in the West Coast of Bengal, west of the North-Western Provinces, and Madras. The only important fall in Burma is one of three inches at Taway. The storm will probably continue advancing in west-north-westerly or north-westerly direction, and give showers in Rajputana, Central India, the Upper India hills and Submontane districts. Rain in other parts of the country will probably continue. Light and unimportant temperature is in large excess in the Punjab and in considerable defect in Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Commander F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., which arrived in Bombay on Monday, from Shanghai, via intermediate ports, experienced fresh to moderate monsoon and squally weather and moderate sea. The same Company's steamer Pekin, Commander W. Hayward, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Kobe, met with fresh monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal and moderate to light with high westerly swell on the Indian coast. The steamer Thorndale, Commander W. F. Lorimer, which reached in Bombay yesterday, from London via Karachi, met with moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	60 59	64 18	61 46	59 4
Tuesday, 21st August	0 10	0 12	0 17	0 37
Total	60 69	61 30	63 63	59 41
Total fall to Aug. 21st 1899	28 19	30 71	35 75	30 64
Total fall to Aug. 21st 1898	55 74	54 45	54 58	51 63

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 9 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	52 54
From 6 a.m. 20th to 6 a.m. 21st August	0 28
Total	52 82

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts
Previously registered	184 55
Sunday, 19th August	0 34
Total	184 89

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	75 89
Sanday, 19th August	0 0
Total	75 89
Total up to 19th August, 1899	26 14

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	65 49
Monday, 20th August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 13
Total	65 62
Total fall to 20th August, 1899	36 63

Monday 5 p.m.—The last five days there has been a break in the rain which was badly wanted by the agriculturists. The standing bhat crop is thriving well in almost all part of the district. Cholera has now subsided in the town of Thana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, TH

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 7-8—1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities... £92 7-8
Bar Silver in London .....28 3-16+1-16
Do in New York .. ..61 3-8+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris25·17 unchanged.
Do. in New York .....4·87 1-2 ,,
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent ,,
Do Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 per cent ,,
Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,000,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unchanged; some Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. from 8th of September was done but beyond this, there is no other business to report.

There seems to be, for the present, an absolute scarcity of credits ready and forward, though for October they could be placed at 1s. 4 7-32.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	109 3-4
Shanghai. 30 days' sight	Rs. 209
Hongkong ,,	149
Japan ,,	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 94-12, ready and Rs. 94-10 for the Settlement the latter rate improving to Rs. 94-12, with buyers owing to better advices from Calcutta, though at the close there were sellers at this rate.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market keeps steady, but with alterations in prices.

	Rs.
China Mills G. S. and W. Co.	425
Manocji Petit S and W Co.	1,690
Mofussil Pressing Co.	382 1-2
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	487 1-2

FREIGHTS.—There is practically no market just now and nothing to report.

COALS.—We hear of nothing to report but there is a fair demand for Seebpore for September at Rs. 15 with sellers asking 4 annas higher, and at Rs. 14-12 for October-November.

BIRDS.—There is some enquiry at Rs. 13-8 for this and next year sellers prices being 4 annas to 8 annas higher.

SINGARENI.—A brisk demand exists for this particular coal at Rs. 13-8 for this and next year with sellers holding out for better rates.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet and white Delhi for April-May is quoted Rs. 4-11-6, this and next month at Rs. 5-2.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—Firm market at Rs. 10-7 but no sellers as there are no stocks and no arrivals.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet and a little business has been done in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-2. Yellow is quite nominal at Rs. 7-12.

CASTORSEED is steady at Rs. 40 with business passing at this rate.

POPPYSEED is quiet and business has been done at Rs. 8-2.

LONDON QUOTES.—Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 42s. 9d. April-May, Dunkirk, sellers dull. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 41s. 9d. April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk sellers, dull.

BROWN RAPESEED.—39s. 6d. April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers.

LINSEED.—46s. 9d. April-May, Amsterdam, business done, firm.

COTTON has been a quiet market to-day and our Export Houses are still unable to work freely. A fair business has however been put through at Colaba this evening, about 1,200 bales of cotton being taken by mills and for shipment to Europe. New F G. M. G. Khandesh has also been brought to-day at Rs. 187 per candy for January delivery and Fine Bengals, ready with a Liverpool guarantee at Rs. 190 per candy?

The tone at the close is steady.

Bengal Fine Ready	Rs. 185 to Rs. 190
Do F. G. do	Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
	Jan. 1901, Rs. 177
Broach Fine do	Rs. 220
Do Good do	Rs. 215 March Rs. 217

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 20-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed dull.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·25	5·12	4·42	4·34

Unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 bales.
,, to Continent	nil.
Mid.-Uplands	10 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sptember	8·78 plus 7
,, ,, of December	8·46 plus 11

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	41
Barsee and Nuggur	256
Total Omras...	297
Comota and Dharwar	63
Westerns	109
Bengal	51
Total...	511

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,393
Linseed	629
Rapeseed	242
Poppyseed	416
Groundnuts	5
Castorseed	1,607
Rice	24,224
Myrabollams	573

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co.'s Liverpool friends, writing on the 2nd inst. review their market as follows:—We have to report decidedly easier markets since last; prices show a decline of 6 to 11 points, greater decline being for very near positions. In Manchester, business is very quiet. India is sending more enquiries, but the prices offered are mostly impracticable, while the business with China is practically at a stand still. The spot demand continues exceedingly poor, while more cotton is coming forward from America. The exports thence to Great Britain amount to no less than 20,000 bales since last Saturday. The decrease in the Liverpool stock is, under the circumstances, by no means so rapid as was to be expected some weeks ago, the more so, as some Lancashire spinners who are exceptionally well supplied, are reselling their surplus of raw material The crop news is generally good. In the Carolinas, the drought is broken, and from all the other states, including Texas good progress is reported. August, of course, is more critical before us. The political outlook is threatening, and the assassination of the King of Italy adds to the political uncertainties. Armaments and the transport of troops to the Far East, are very expensive undertakings, and ere long large loans will have to be placed on the principal European Markets. The British Government is going to borrow £ 13,000,000 and it is said that Russia will shortly place a loan of pounds 40 000,000 on the Paris Market. It is, therefore, just likely that money will get tighter again in a few days. Most of the above unfavourable news has come so suddenly upon us the last few days, that we cannot help thinking the advance in autumn months which we began to advocate at the end of May (with Oct. Nov. at 4-16d.) and which has not quite come up to our full expectations will not make any further progress for the present. In fact the situation is so discouraging generally, and the crop news so favourable that it is just probable that we shall see a temporary decline which will affect all positions more or less. Should this decline take place, especially in August and September, it will very likely enable spinners to re-enter the market with redoubled strength. Their action will then probably bring about an advance which will be bigger than if this merely temporary decline had not taken place at all. We therefore say to those of our friends who have good profits:—Realise them with a view to re-entering the market on a lower basis; to those of our friend who have no profits (and their number is small), we should say:—Keep your long interest and buy more at lower prices. Meanwhile we may congratulate ourselves that we have kept our friends away from the summer positions, which keep moving up and down in a most erratic way. No sane man of business would venture to undertake anything in such dangerous positions. Double Options J.-F. 32 points, M.-A. 36 points.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, the 11th August:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 11th August 1900	3,185,089
3 Balance to be remitted from 12th August 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,254,91

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—August 8, at Pine Lodge, Simla, the wife of Major A M Davies, R A M C, of a son.
HESLOP—August 15, at Asansol, the wife of S Heslop, Manager, New Beerhoom Coal, Co, Ld, of a son.

DEATHS.

ASHCROFT—August 13, at Nursamooda Colliery, Asansol, Henry Ashcroft, aged 39 years.
LEGGATT—August 2, at Pertabghur, Bishnath, Assam, Alfred Melnott Leggatt, son of E C Leggatt, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, aged 20 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.

THE relief of the Legations and the rescue of the Ministers only brings the first chapter of the crisis in China to a close. There is a lull in the storm, but although an armistice is probable in the immediate future, the Allies are reported still to have the Chinese penned in the precincts of the Imperial Palace. China is a land of mysteries so we must not complain of a little vagueness in this morning's telegrams, or concern ourselves too much as to who, in this particular instance, is meant by the term "the Chinese." They are either Boxers or regulars, or both, and meantime high officials, outside the Imperial Palace, are chopping one another's heads off, with complete unconcern. A Chinese official report says that the Dowager-Empress and the Emperor, who certainly would not have departed voluntarily, are sixty miles west of Peking under constraint of Prince Tuan, the father of the Emperor. Li Ping Heng has been killed and Ching has imprisoned Yung Lu. In the hope of restoring order, and bringing the crisis to a satisfactory termination, Li Hung Chang has again applied to the United States to mediate. But so long as Prince Tuan is at large it is impossible that the operations of the Allies can cease. For he is with the insurgents on whose side are the regulars and the people. His influence, for the present at all events, is greater than that of Li Hung Chang, for an excited mob prefers to follow the man whose battle-cry harmonises with the agitation of the moment and not the one who desires to bring the anarchy and disorder they revel in to an honourable termination. Tuan claims to have imperial blood in his veins, and doubtless has, for he is a descendant of the Emperor To Kwong, who died shortly before the outbreak of the Tai Ping Rebellion. He is father of the recently adopted heir-apparent, and in accordance with Chinese etiquette, that princes of the royal blood must not discharge the functions of the mandarin, he has never been prominently before the world. Even the well-educated and political Chinese, until recently, hardly knew who he was. Such princes live within the palace, are supported by the imperial income, and spend their time as they list. Prince Tuan is reported to have been a great student, and to have spent his lifetime among the musty books of China's sages. He was a most determined opponent of every kind of reform, and strove to maintain the old regime in all its integrity. Even when recently, his son Tai Ngo Ko was selected as the heir-apparent, and the Dowager decided that he should learn the English language, his father bitterly opposed it, and would have none of it. It was he who brought about the burning of the works of the reformer, Hang Yu Wei, and he has been his principal persecutor. Since the selection of his son as future emperor, Prince Tuan has come more prominently to the front, the Boxers simultaneously becoming more aggressive. It has transpired that for more than two years he has been associated with them and according to our Hongkong contemporary, he learnt their shibboleths and accepted their assurances. He practised magic with them and placed implicit confidence in their outrageous claims. Sorcery and magic were to give him invincible power over his enemies. The outbreak had been carefully planned by him and kept a profound secret from all Europeans, as well as from many Chinese. The election of his son to fill the dragon throne gave him his opportunity, and brought matters to a sudden head. Until he has been captured the Boxers will continue to run riot in the land.

The subject of mediation has been already discussed and we find the English journals in China strongly opposed to the idea. As they point out there is no authority controlling the empire with which to mediate. After the suppression of the Boxers it will be different. In anticipation of this fact, however, the China papers speculate on the country's future. Self-interest and self-preservation alone, they say, should induce the most callous to take an active part in the efforts that are to be or are being put forward to prevent the disintegration of China's ancient empire. Great Britain and America who have the most and preponderant interest in the commerce of the Orient have by their past performances shown that they are actuated by the higher motives of advanced civilization, and the will and desire to assist old China to regain her lost footing and to maintain her integrity. Japan's sympathies lie in the same direction and in the alliance of these three Powers there is the wealth and the strength to support a scheme of reform, which all the great Powers would take an equal share in effecting. In considering this vast question of the future Government of China it is important to remember that the people as a whole have no wish to overturn the system under which they live. The bulk of them have not the advantage of the few who dwell in the coast ports; they know little or nothing of the foreigner, a fact which renders the solution of the problem the more difficult. The idea of the China press are that the seat of Government be removed to the accessible city of Nanking, that the Emperor Kwang Su should be reinstated, or if the emperor is dead—and no one professes to be quite sure to the contrary—a Chinese official of high rank such as Liu Kung-yi should be appointed administrator with an advisory board, formed of the Foreign Ministers, or some other representative from each of the Powers sitting at the capital to control the Government. They ask for some system of local government for the provinces, in which the Viceroys would have control of the domestic legislation. The provinces they would have governed separately or in groups, such as the Two Kwangs and Hunan and Hupeh, where for centuries the government has been administered by one Viceroy for each of the two provinces. At the seats of the different Viceroyalties the senior Consuls of the Foreign Powers should form a provincial or local board for the supervision of the local government. At present the local communities are governed by village elders and gentry to whom the officials delegate a certain authority to deal with minor crimes. Under the proposed scheme the influence of these village councils would be enlarged, and representatives would be nominated from the leading villages and centres to form provincial assemblies under each Viceroy to assist in the administration of the Government. The Viceroy, with his provincial assembly, would have the control of the policing of the territory and the granting of mining and railway rights, the promotion of education and other domestic legislation. The whole system is worked out in detail by the "China Mail" which finds a precedent for it all in the past history of China.

Pending all this, however, we have Li Hung Chang's latest appeal to America and its probable results. President McKinley was said to be elated by the former appeal and he then told China that provided the Legations were protected no obstacle would be found to exist on the part of the Powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles, and "the friendly good offices of this Government will, with the assent of the other Powers, be cheerfully placed at your Majesty's disposition for that purpose." The *Times* regretted the attitude of the United States, which it thought to be too friendly to China and calculated to encourage her hope that it may be possible to sow dissensions among the Powers; adding "the double function of claimant and counsel for the defence which the United States Government seems disposed to assume would, it is thought, be difficult to reconcile and is likely to prove embarrassing." Elsewhere it has been urged that Japan would be both able and willing to solve the problem if she is properly backed and that Great Britain should supply the backing. We could "guarantee her sea communications against interference, guard her land communications, finance her with ten millions sterling and undertake that she should not be squeezed out of the subsequent settlement." So far Japan has done little more than other Powers in sending detachments, but naturally she would not move further without the assurance that Russia would not owe her a grudge. We are in the face of great uncertainties, but England has declared against self-aggrandisement. This being so, and Russia and France acting together in the same self-denying spirit, the division of China becomes impossible. Yesterday's telegrams furnish further evidence that Russia and France act in concert and on the basis of inducing the other Powers to moderate their desires to what all could agree to. Germany is the only Power that has not declared that she does not seek the partition of China. Only the other day the German Emperor said officially that there should be an immediate large addition to his fleet, for such an opportunity for German expansion in the Far East might not occur for centuries. And herein lies the greatest danger. The time for prompt diplomatic action has now come.

THE Central Electric Railway was opened the other day and has proved to be the greatest travelling boon Londoners have ever known. Our London correspondent enthusiastically writes:—To leave the torrid heat and quivering atmosphere of the street and to descend to the clean, cool and altogether pleasant "two-penny tube" as it has already been irreverently called, is a distinct pleasure. Over half-a-million passengers have been carried in five days and, probably, not one of them but has been a missionary to his brethren on the delights and advantages of travel in its carriages. Electricity as a motive power has come, and come to stay. More than that it is going to work a beneficent revolution not only in underground but in overground traffic. The unhappy people who live in London suburbs and daily go into the city, have been struggling one with the other as to who shall sit facing the engine and get the best of these torrid days of the breeze which even the motion of the train will make. But, oh, for the smuts and blacks from the engine, which rob the coveted seats of their pleasure. So popular has this mode of locomotion become that already evening parties are formed, among those doomed to spend August in London, to journey up and down the line. And, it is cheap too. The New York Overhead Railway system has been adopted—short or long journey, the next station, or from end to end of the system, the charge is the same—two pence. And immediately you have passed into the station, you drop your ticket into a box: no more trouble, no concern as to losing your ticket: then the conductor shouts in a clear voice in each carriage the name of the next station, as soon as one is left behind. Really in every way the public are considered. It actually seems as if the railway were constructed for the public, and not as is almost invariably the case, the people brought into existence for the sake of the railway. No wonder that the new electric has become all at once extremely popular, and that the omnibuses jolt along with very few passengers. A satisfied traveller speaks of the railway in the highest terms and declares that the amount of cool, invigorating air throughout the journey is by no means the least attractive feature. But there are other features which are calculated to impress the traveller with a due sense of rest and even luxury. There is the admirable arrangement of seats—some transverse in the usual corridor fashion, others longitudinal and with a wider passage. Every seat is practically an armchair, and each has a delightful spring as the traveller drops into its deep and capacious lap. The dark wood-work is relieved in the panelling by a white wood resembling maple. The roof is of plain light green with a lincrusta border, and the sides of the cars are practically windows, open a few inches at the top by a swivel arrangement, which lets in when necessary any quantity of cool air. The carriages are well lighted, and the electric light is surrounded by shaded globes, while scattered along the roofs of the carriages are patent air extractors for the purpose of drawing off the bad air. Besides the windows, there are at the sides of the roofs air-holes by which the entrance of the air can be adjusted as desired. The example of the "Two-Penny Tube" has at length brought home to the minds of the Directors of both the Metropolitan and District Railways that there is something better than their antiquated steam and smoke system. At the annual meeting the chairman said that electricity would be introduced without further delay over a part of their system.

THE Ashantis have given Great Britain trouble for a whole century and if confidence is not restored by a natural process they are capable of being a stumbling-block to British enterprise for a century longer. This is the comment of an educated Ashanti native, now in England, on recent events in his country. And it is impossible not, to some extent, to sympathise with him in this and other observations he has made in a letter appearing in the London press. Colonel Willcock's rapid and difficult march and Sir Francis Hodgson's plucky rush out of Kumasi we may admire, but it cannot be denied that in suddenly ordering the search for the "golden stool" the action of the Cape Coast Governor was ill-advised and precipitate. We are prone to look upon the Ashantis as a tribe of naked savages and to treat them with scant consideration. Governor Hodgson apparently allowed that view to prevail when he ordered the search for the hidden throne, forgetting that they have ambitions and aspirations, commendable in themselves and such as Great Britain encourages in her colonists. The deportation of ex-King Prempeh to the Seychelles punishes his late subjects for their breach of faith with the Government, but it does not remove their grievances or ameliorate the conditions under which they are subjects of the Queen. What they most wish is what we are fighting in the Transvaal to secure for their fellow-creatures, a moderate amount of liberty and with it a voice in the government of the country. But intelligent natives in an expression of their views have ventured to doubt whether Great Britain's object in subjugating Ashanti is to train up Ashantis eventually to take part and interest themselves in a more advanced form of internal government or whether it is merely to create another paying market for Manchester goods. The educated natives are few, remarkably few, and we doubt if there be a hundred who could express views such as these, even if, in a crude sort of way, they had formed them. But they cannot and do not seek to deny that the barbarous customs of the people and the cruel pleasures of their chiefs have been suppressed since British interference with their affairs. In scores of ways they have benefited. In time to come, too, they may perhaps receive a large measure of self-government, though it will not be yet. But when they pray for a peaceful and tranquil Ashanti with Prempeh on the golden stool, the permanent golden stool of all Ashanti, they pray very much in vain.

THE Viceregal party for Chamba will be the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, Major Baring, Colonel Fenn, and Captains Baker, Carr and Campbell, Aides-de-camp.

IT has been decided to re-call all medical officers from leave.

THE question of improving the water-supply at Deolali is to be dealt with at once.

THE question of a base medical store depot for China is under the consideration of the military authorities.

MR. JAMES WALKER has telegraphed his approval of the site chosen by the committee for the European hospital, Simla.

IT is understood that the 3rd Brigade will proceed to Wei-hai-wei, where it will receive orders. It will be despatched by the 25th instant.

IN reply to an enquiry on the subject, the Director of Marine, Bombay, has been informed that hospital ships do not come under the protection of the Geneva Convention.

MR. H. T. MCINTOSH, Junior Secretary, Bengal Board of Revenue, succeeds Mr. Luson as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, on the latter reverting to Bengal next month.

THE station hospital system in the Hyderabad Contingent, and the allocation of medical officers to stations instead of to regiments is to be tentatively adopted at once, a report on the working of the system being submitted to the Government of India at the end of a year.

THE Maharaja of Jaipur, who recently endowed the Indian People's Famine Trust with 15 lakhs, has, in consequence of the fall of Government paper, now expressed his intention of purchasing Government paper of the face value of sixteen lakhs with which to endow the fund.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 60. The number of plague cases reported was two, and deaths from the same cause two. On Saturday the total mortality was 69. There were nine cases of plague recorded and the same number of deaths from that disease.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 7th July 1900, amounts to Rs. 10,953 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 8,875. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th July, 1900, are Rs. 10,953 showing an increase of Rs. 8,875.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 7th July, 1900, amounts to Rs. 4,956, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 513. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th July, 1900, are Rs. 4,956, showing an increase of Rs. 513.

THE Government of Madras notes with pleasure the personal interest taken by the Municipal Councillors of Adoni in the matter of the collection of taxes. The income of this Municipality from warrant and distraint fees for the last year decreased by Rs 22 and odd as compared with the revised estimate; and this is attributed by the chairman to the fact that some of the councillors to whom the collection of Municipal taxes was entrusted considered that it would work hard, especially on the poor classes of rate-payers, if coercion were to be freely resorted to, and collected the taxes without any such measures being adopted. The Collector, Mr. R. C. C. Carr, expressed his gratification at the large reduction in the number of coercive processes.

THE backward condition of Mahomedans in the matter of education is a general cry throughout the Madras Presidency; and even the special efforts made in certain towns in the mofussil to improve it do not meet with much encouragement. The Mahomedan School at Cuddalore was not doing well; and the Chairman of the Municipality of that place, himself a Mahomedan (Mr. Aziz-uddin Sahib), took personal pains to better the condition of the school, and with that view formed a committee of the leading Merkairs to assist the Municipality. In spite of the efforts of this committee there has been no improvement; and it has been suggested that the school will flourish if, instead of Hindustani and Tamil, English and Tamil are taught. A trial is to be given to this proposal, and it is left to be seen what will be the rusult of this trial. From another portion of the Presidency, in Ellore, comes a similar complaint about the backward tendency of Mahomedan schools. But in this instance the backward tendency is attributed to the fact that during these days of high prices the members of that community, who are generally poor, withdraw their boys, so that they may assist their parents in earning wages.

The current number of the "WideWorld Magazine," contains an article on the Indian Post Office by Mrs. W. J. O'Grady of Monghyr. Some of the anomalies of the older systems are compared with the existing almost perfect work of a department that is, perhaps, the most efficient in the world. The article is neatly illustrated.

WITH reference to the Duke of Edinburgh's musical proclivities, a good story is told of a prank played upon him by some exceptionally mischievous midshipmen. His Royal Highness was down to play the violin at a concert. The midshipmen, desirous of thwarting that event, are said to have discovered the Duke's violin and administered to the bow a sound "rosining" with beeswax. The result, when the Royal soloist began to tune, was calculated, it may be well imagined, to throw any average midshipmen into a highly enviable state of suppressed merriment.

AMONGST the many suggestions that are being made in connection with the forthcoming settlement of the annexed territories in South Africa, is one from an annonymous correspondent of the "Times", who suggests the acquisition of about 100 square miles of land to form "a central military training station where the Imperial forces could obtain a practical experience which no other part of the Empire possesses. The ground would remain permanently the property of the Imperial Government so that India, Canada, and Australia, would have continuous opportunities of training with British troops."

THE amount of bright sunshine registered in London during the month of July was extremely large. At Westminster the total duration was as much as 262 hours, being just 100 hours above the average. The recording instrument was not started until the year 1883, but since that time there has been only one July at Westminster with anything like so large an amount of bright sunshine; in the first Jubilee year, 1887, the total duration amounted to 250 hours. The succeeding July, that of 1888, was by far the worst of the past 18 years, the total duration of sunshine being then only 92 hours, or little more than one-third of the amount recorded this year. It is rather odd to find that at many places in the western and northern parts of United Kingdom the amount of bright sunshine last month was less than the average, the deficiency being large in the east of Scotland.

AN Art Exhibition to which the public, generally speaking, give too little attention is the National Art Competition at South Kensington, held annually, and now open to the public free. It is within the bounds of possibility that the omission to make a charge is one reason of the failure in appreciation. The Exhibition comprises a selection of works from most of the schools of art and art classes in connection with the Board of Education throughout the country. When it is known that the competing art schools number 302, science schools 253, and art classes 461, and that the total number of works sent up for examination number more than 90,000, some idea of the task of the examiners may be gained. Of the total number, 7,295 works were entered for the National Competition. Innumerable R.A.'s and A.R.A's, as artists like Mr. Walter Crane, who are not connected with the Academy, lend their services to weed out, appraise, and classify the work of the students, a task which they have just completed after serval months' labour.

The Vienna clerical papers publish the following story. A lieutenant in the army lately made some offensive remarks about an archduke who has lately been very prominent. Lieutenant Marches Tacoli, son of a high official in the widowed Duchess of Modena's household, declared the remark to be a lie, as he was in a position to know how honourable the archduke is. The lieutenant said he had been told the facts by an aristocratic lady, whom he named. Young Tacoli went to this lady, who said she knew nothing of the whole affair. Tacoli spoke to the lieutenant, who challenged him to a duel with pistols. Tacoli replied that a lying officer was not worthy to be given satisfaction, but a council of honour of officers, which was appealed to, declared him in the wrong. Tacoli's friends advised him, as a Catholic nobleman, to refuse to fight and to call up the lieutenant for insulting a member of the Imperial house before a court of justice. He did refuse, and has been dismissed from the army and degraded so that if war broke out he would have to serve as a common soldier.

THE effects of the recent tropical heat in England impressed themselves in a very marked degree upon the meteorological records of last month. Taking first the mean temperature, which shows in a very general way the character of a month, we find that in London the value was as high as 67.7 deg., or about four degrees and three-quaters above the average. The only Julys to compare in this respect with last month were that of a year ago, when the mean temperature was only two-tenths of a degree lower; and that of 1876, when the value was just half a degree lower. A closer analysis shows that the mean of all the maximum, or day, temperatures last month was a little above 78 deg., or six degrees above the average. In the July of last year the mean of the maximum readings was only two-tenths of a degree lower than this, but to find a July with equally high day readings we must go back to 1876, when the value was nearly half a degree higher than it was this year. In 1874 also the day temperatures were a trifle higher than those of last month. The mean of all the minimum, or lowest night readings in London came out last month a little above 57 degrees, and were rather more than three degrees in excess of the average. They were very little higher than in the July of a twelvemonth ago, but were, with this exception, more than a degree higher than in any July of the past 30 years. The early days of last month were quite cool, the warmes part occurring between the 10th and 27th.

ENTERIC is evidently not the only epidemic with which our hospitals have to deal in South Africa. A doctor writing home mentions influenza and scarlet-fever as adding considerably to the work, and specially to the large amount of disinfection that has to be done. This doctor writes: "We are all much disappointed that the war does not crumple up more rapidly. One really feels as if one had been away from home for two or three years. Somebody was suggesting the other day that, instead of our going home when this war is over, we should have to go on and establish a hospital in China, but I sincerely hope this won't be the case, for we all feel that we have had quite enough of war for the present." There seems to have been a great rivalry among the hospital staffs and nursing sisters in South Africa to get as near as possible to the actual fighting. Says a doctor: It is very striking how deeply this sentiment is embedded in everybody—until they have been to the front! The staff of each of the hospitals that I have come across is anxious to be pushed further forward under some hazy sort of impression that they want to be as near to the hub of the universe as possible. They haven't a notion how their efforts to do good would be discounted at every turn by the great difficulty or, in some cases, the impossibility of getting the essentials for good work. The story told by those people coming down from the front is a very different one. Medical officers, one after the other, come here and say, "How fortunate your hospital is to have this lovely site and opportunities for quiet and good work, unimpaired by the contamination of air and water and soil, and the frightful difficulties of transport which hamper everybody up north"; and that exactly tallies with the experience I derived from my journey up to Kroonstad a month ago. The difficulty of transport north of Bloemfontein is really so great that it dominates the whole situation. Colonel MacNamara, the Principal Medical Officer of the Lines of Communication was visiting us two or three days ago, and told me that it has not even yet been possible to get up to Kroonstad more than the quarter of the hospitals packed in trucks waiting, as I think I told you in a former letter, to be shot up there four weeks ago. Hospitals are, of course, useless when packed in trucks, and what is wanted to render them useful is not so much more hospitals in packed trucks as more steam engines, and more water supply along the line, and less interruption of railway traffic at the vulnerable points of the line, such as bridges, etc.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

CHINESE APPEAL TO AMERICA.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

Latest news from Peking states that the Allies are still surrounding the Chinese, who are in the grounds of the Imperial Palace.

Li Ping Heng, who arrived at Peking early this month, and was so violently anti-foreign, has been killed in the fighting.

A Chinese official report issued at Shanghai states that the Empress and Emperor are sixty miles to the west of Peking under constraint of Price Tuan.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The "Times" in an article pays a warm tribute to Japan, who by the promptitude and efficacy of her aid saved the Powers from the humiliation and anguish of being powerless spectators of a massacre.

The article adds that Japan has deserved well of the Commonwealth of Europe.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed to the Commander of the Legation Guards, expressing her grief at the losses and sufferings of those who were besieged and congratulating them on the issue of the heroic defence.

Li Hung Chang has applied to America to appoint Mr. Conger or some other American official to conduct peace negotiations.

Official reports published at Shanghai state that three more of the Palace officials have been decapitated, two of them being anti-foreign.

Ching has imprisoned Yung Lu.

Mr. Conger reports from Peking that Ching ordered the Chinese officers to cease firing on the Legations on pain of death. Nevertheless the firing was continued and altogether 2,000 shells were thrown.

The Legations, Mr. Conger says, would have succumbed if relief had not arrived

AUG. 21.

American despatches state that the British and Americans entered Peking by the gate near the Legations on the afternoon of the 14th, after a slight resistance.

The Japanese, however, were more seriously opposed at the East Gate all day but blew up the gate with dynamite at midnight.

Many Chinese were killed.

The foreigners besieged in the Legations were found to be well but in a starved condition.

Russia has prohibited the export of arms to China.

MARSHAL WALDERSEE'S STAFF.

Colonel Grierson, Royal Artillery, and Colonel Powell, Indian Staff Corps, will join Marshal Waldersee's staff.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Muttra, Ula, Clive and Upada have arrived at Hongkong, but are prevented from re-sailing owing to a typhoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 21.

The Transport Mombassa with the siege train bullocks, B section 38 Native Field Hospital and postal establishment sailed for Hongkong to-day.

GENERAL GASELEE'S FORCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

It is notified that all correspondence for General Gaselee's Force should be addressed—"British Contingent, China Field Force, via Hongkong."

MADRAS TROOPS FOR CHINA.

ON Saturday, for the first time since the wars in Burma, writes the "Madras Times," the port of Madras witnessed the embarkation of troops gone out to war. The occasion is historic, too, for this is the first instance in which a regiment of Imperial Service Troops has left India to fight beside their comrades of the Regular Imperial Army. It is an occasion worthy of record. Though the men of the 5th Hyderabad Infantry were few in number, being only the headquarters wing, 401 rank and file, 4 British and 8 Native officers, and some 40 followers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. W. St. G. Welshman, they made a fine show, for they are a body of magnificently built and healthy men, well drilled, well groomed, well accoutred and armed with the latest weapons. Like all troops going to China, they have been served out with the '303 rifle. The morning train brought them in to the Central Station. The men tumbled out, lined up on the platform, looking as smart as if they had no long hot dirty railway journey behind them. The baggage guard was told off, the baggage, 703 maunds of it, was taken charge of. The men were inspected. A few short, sharp orders, the rifles came to the shoulder, and the men turned and the column marched out of the gates, down the road, the band of the 28th playing them a welcome and the step, and so they swung, with a long clean stride and a swing of the shoulders and hips it was fine to see, down the road to the camp on the Fort Glacis. The half battalion was marched down the Beach Road, drawing the eyes of all in the offices after it, down to the north arm of the harbour, near which the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie had been moored, a gangway connecting her decks and the harbour arm. They wheeled abroad, received their directions, put away arms and stowed kit, putting the machine gun they are taking with them carefully by, well oiled, for future reference, and settled down making nests for themselves in which they are to-day in misery wishing for the time of their landing. Before embarking the men were medically inspected by Mr. Weston, Assistant Port Health Officer, and were found to be in excellent health. The *Dalhousie* was inspected by Brigadier-General J. T. Cummins, accompanied by Colonel Aylmer, A. A. G., Lieutenant Howard, Embarking Officer, Commander Finny, Presidency Port Officer, and Commander Hooper, Deputy Port Conservator. She sailed for China via ingapore in the evening amidithe cheers of a big crowd of spectators, who lined both the groynes.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the British and Indian troops on Field Service in China should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment Battery, Staff Appointment or Department, Brigade or Column,
British Contingent, China Field Force.
via Hongkong.

Care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment Battery, Staff Appointment or Department of the person concerned. It is of special importance that the Brigade or Column with which the addressee is serving should be entered in all cases.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

A despatch from Lord Roberts states that General Hamilton occupied Oliphant's Nek on the 17th instant and captured two Krupp guns.

Six hundred and eighty-four Boers who were at Harrismith have surrendered.

The Boer leaders De Wet and Delarey were reported on the 19th instant to be within twenty miles of Pretoria and going north-east. This shows they have quitted the Western Transvaal.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

Morocco has sent a Circular to the Powers protesting against French encroachments.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

The strikers at Marseilles are preventing the unloading of the steamer Golconda and the Peninsular and Oriental Company threatens to send the vessel to Genoa.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Brindisi, on the 18th idem.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Colonel Gilchrist, from Bellary, is appointed to the temporary Command of a Second-Class District in Madras, vice Cummins proceeding on Field Service.

Major Baker is appointed Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant Nicolay, from 17th Bombay Infantry officiates as Double Company Officer 1-2 Gurkhas.

Major Georges is appointed Commandant, 3rd Madras Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haggard is granted twelve months' extension of command of the 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

Major-General Burnett, Commanding Poona District, is granted short leave to Bombay.

Captain Banks, Dorsetshire Regiment, vacates D. A. A. G. ship, Belgaum, on obtaining extension of leave.

THE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE SCHEME.

The Director-General of Indian Post Offices has received a telegram from the Postmaster-General, New Zealand, to the effect that that colony joins the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme from 1st January next. The Australian Colonies, therefore, are now the only part of British Empire, which remains outside the arrangement.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

As season advances the plague mortality slowly goes up, 449 deaths occurred in India last week, compared with 285 in the previous seven days, the increase being chiefly in Mysore, which reports 210 deaths. Calcutta had 103, Bombay City 51, Bombay Districts 64, Bengal Districts 15, and Madras Districts six deaths.

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

Cholera is again on the increase in the cantonments. To-day's returns show 26 fresh cases and 16 deaths in the Second Yorks, and Lancasters report one case, the Erinpura Irregular Infantry two cases, the 19th Bengal Lancers three cases and two deaths, the Royal Inniskilling one death, the 4th Bombay Rifles two cases and one death, the 1st Royal Fusiliers six cases and one death, the 1st Lincolns one death, the 1st Cheshires two deaths, the 11th Madras Infantry two caser, the 4th Hussars three cases and one death, the 3rd Madras Lancers one death, and the 28th Punjab Infantry one death.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S VISIT TO LANOWLI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 21.

Lord Northcote leaves Poona for Lanowli to-morrow afternoon on a short visit and returns the same evening by special train.

THE POONA ARSENAL THEFT CASE,

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Joseph Coopuswamy and Tukaram Gudaram, who were recently arrested for stealing copper hoops from the Poona Arsenal, were placed before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day. Both the accused were found guilty and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

The plague shows signs of increasing in Poona. There were seven cases and three deaths in the city to-day. Up to now about nearly 20,000 persons have been inoculated in the Cantonment.

At a meeting of the city plague volunteers, held to-day, when the matter of inoculation was discussed, it was emphatically mentioned by Mr. McNeil, chief plague authority, that inoculation was purely voluntary, and there was no compulsion in the matter whatever.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, AUG. 21.

At a grand public meeting, last night, Mr. Fatehchand, Barrister, presiding, it was resolved that this public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans of Ajmere, assembled at Sheobag, has painfully learnt that, notwithstanding the opposition of the public at large, a Pasteur Institute has been opened at Kasauli under Government support. Such an institution being a source of wounding the religious feelings of the people of India it prays the Government to refuse to it either Government patronage or support and to specifically prohibit vivisectional experiments, whether for manufacturing the Pasteurian serum or any other bacteriological operations. The president was empowered to send the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here, from Colombo. Madras and Calcutta, on 18th evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Sydney's which left Bombay on Thursday the 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 20th instanet at 5 a. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 4 3-32.
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £1,000,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE DEFEAT OF LANCASHIRE.

POLO IN LONDON.

THE NEW CROQUET.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

THE defeat of Lancashire at Old Trafford gives a clear lead among the counties to Yorkshire. It is a lead which probably they will retain, for the most formidable of their matches have already been played. Half-a-dozen matches are in front of them between now and the end of the county season. Nottinghamshire, invariably give Yorkshire a good game. It is a happy and notable circumstance in connection with this famous county that somehow they contrive to play better against a stronger side than they do against a weak one. Unfortunately rain interfered with the game or Yorkshire might have lost. Essex is perhaps a more dangerous opponent, but the chief rock in front of Yorkshire is Gloucestershire, who have to be met in a return engagement at Cheltenham. Gloucestershire have had a glorious week. They all but beat Yorkshire at Bradford and they succeeded in lowering the Lancashire colours on Saturday. When play was resumed MacLaren and Cuttell had been at the wicket for but a few minutes when the captain sought speech with his partner. The instruction no doubt was given that the game should be forced. That would be the proper thing under the circumstances. But at once the two men fell in their attempt to carry out the idea. Jessop's pace was very fearful, and first one man and then the other tipped a ball from him into hands only too eager to receive it. Gloucestershire gave nothing away in the matter of bowling and fielding. From the bowling of the first ball to the bowling of the last they stood tiptoe, expectant, triumphant. C. L. Townsend in the slips was an actual menace to the Lancashire batsmen. Balls which would fly miles above the head of an ordinary slip he can grasp and hold. Poor Briggs was one of his victims, out to a catch which was possible only to inspired young giant. The first three wickets had fallen before the prowess of Jessop, who was all fire and energy, and he followed this performance by knocking clean out of the ground the middle stick of Sharp—four wickets for four runs. Lancashires supporters were prostrate. Hartley came in and played a capital innings the while Smith was blocking, but the innings was over for the addition of but a very paltry number of runs. It was now certain that the game would reach a definite end, and we all settled down to enjoy ourselves either by contemplating the misfortunes of our opponents or by witnessing such real sport as we knew that Jessop, C. L. Townsend, Wrathall, Sewell, and Champain—any of them, but Jessop, of course, for preference—might present us with. We had all the fun, and more than all the fun, we dreamt of in our best dreams. By the alteration of the order of going in, and before that by the use on the wet wicket of the heavy roller, it was seen at once on what mischief Jessop was bent. The appearance of Wrathall and Sewell—Sewell, son of a famous Gloucester player in old days, a youth bronzed by suns of the South African fields on which he was the champion cricketer—indicated that hard hitting was to rule the innings. So it did. The Lancashire bowling was never better than on Saturday. Cuttell never kept a better length, Briggs bowled with all his cunning, Webb was skilful, and Sharp made the ball fly from his hand. But all the same the runs came at an astonishing pace, and almost before one had time to realise the fact the hundred out of the 165 wanted had appeared on the board. Jessop put in an appearance when the first wicket went down, and men were sent far out to line the boundaries. Jessop sent one ball after another flying over the sightboard. So soon as the ball touched the bat it was either flying out of bounds or knocking at the rails. If the ball was only ten yards away from a boundary man it was futile for him to attempt to get to it. The tap of the bat and the tap at the rails were as one sound. Scoring at so fast a rate, Jessop and Wrathall were bound to take risks. They gave a chance here and a chance there, and hands which are usually safe refused it. When Jessop and Wrathall were out the excellence of the bowling was manifested. Wickets began to fall in a way that gave Lancashire people some slight reason to hope that the tide of affairs was changing. They took account of the fact—a regrettable fact, but still a fact—that two of the Gloucester men, Board and Roberts, were on the injured list. For a time the excitement was glorious. Such a struggle between bat and ball we have not had for a long time. It was the true ecstacy of cricket. While C. L. Townsend was in, leading the way to our beating, Jessop and the Gloucester men around him were in the upper bay of the pavilion encouraging him in each good endeavour.

The meaning of it probably is that Yorkshire will be hailed as the champion county of the year. There are matches and scores to which, had space permitted, one would gladly have made reference. Such was the match between Yorkshire and Gloucester in the early part of the week. Here again Jessop covered himself with glory. The scoring of the seven sixes in one innings surpasses anything done in the way of hitting in first-class cricket. Not Thornton in his might, nor yet the giant Bonnor did such deeds as this. The "lost ball" which caused a break of ten minutes in the course of the game is an incident indeed in these days. It suggests school cricket, which, after all, is the best and most enjoyable cricket in life. The lost ball of Mr. Jessop was found somewhere in a football field that but a very few weeks hence will be ringing with the shouts of those who find joy—and who does not?—in the game of football. Leaving Jessop, one simply makes mention of the two hundred of Ranjitsinhji, scored on Saturday, and records the fact that this season he has played 29 innings, has scored 2,255 runs, and has an average of 90·20. Only in poetry could one do justice to the achievement. Twenty other centuries or double centuries were made during the week. Ward, Gun, Tunnicliffe, T. L. Taylor, Jephson, Devey, A. E. Lawton, of Derbyshire—we cannot pause to look up all the records—are in the list.

Essex continue to be a most disappointing side. They do great things in one match, and than make a miserable display. We had an instance of this at Lord's last week, when they were well beaten by a very weak Middlesex eleven, almost as weak as that which lowerd the colours of Leicester for days previously. They were treated in the first place to a pleasant little outing of about a day and a half, during which no fewer than 479 runs were piled up against them, and this seems to have knocked all the stuffing out of the unfortunate East Anglians, simply routed by being disposed of for 247 and 161. The only excuse they have to make is that the pitch was a bit dusty, consequently Hearne and Trott were almost unplayable at times. It was at its best a very poor performance, and would have been still worse but for a very neat display by Carpenter (70) and A. P. Lucas (58). It is really wonderful considering his years how the last-named retains his form with the bat, although he is necessarily slow in the field. The feature of the match was the magnificent innings of 170 out of 330 by Warner, who has played many good ones in his time, but it is doubtful if he has ever been seen to better advantage than was the case on Monday, and during the four hours and a half he was at the wickets he hardly made a bad stroke. He received the most assistance from H. W. Kaye, a young amateur who was at Oxford, but who seems to have been entirely overlooked by the University authorities, as, judging from his form on Monday, he is one of the most promising of our young batsmen. He made one mistake early in his innings, but subsequently he batted extremely well, and put on 76 out of the 167 scored during his stay. It must not be overlooked, too, that while he was batting the Essex bowlers were comparatively fresh, which is more than could be said of them later in the day, when they had all the sting taken out of them, and only Mead seemed able to keep a decent length at all. Only Hearne of the batsmen who followed failed to make double figures. There were no more notable scores, and towards the end of the innings the play got decidedly slow and uninteresting. Trott did rather more than his fair share in winning the match, as he secured eleven wickets for 191.

John Devey's innings of 246 for Warwickshire against Derbyshire was a magnificent one. Rarely indeed has any innings of such magnitude been played free from bad strokes. Devey twice hit the ball back to Storer, but on each occasion it came as if from a cannon's mouth, and it would not be fair to describe such hits as chances. But for the rest the effort was perfect. Cleaner and harder off-driving has seldom been seen, and Devey seemed to make half his runs without an effort. He simply stood in his ground and slammed the ball to the boundary. Rarely indeed did he trouble to run when he fairly got across an off ball. Devey's popularity is great—deservedly so—and he was the recipient of numerous congratulations. One which he prizes most came from his old football colleague J. Sharp, of the Lancashire cricket eleven. Nor did he lack more substantial mementoes. One supporter of Warwickshire cricket presented Devey with a handsome silver cigarette case, on which was engraved the batsman's score. John Devey is better known as a footballer than as a cricketer; in fact, he was getting on in years ere he developed into one of Warwickshire's strong men. He is one of the popular order of batsmen, for he commences knocking the ball about directly he arrives at the wickets, and continues to play what is known as merry cricket, until he is ordered to cease operations. Last season he put up 154 against Hampshire, but during the last week he excelled himsel, and is now one of the eight batsmen who have exceeded 200 in a single innings; indeed, only Ranjitsinhji has passed his scorse of 246, so that he has every reason to be proud of himself. It is to be hoped that the Aston Villa Club will allow him to complete his county matches, though, of course as they pay him for doing nothing, they are quite justified in making a first claim on his time.

The last two matches of the Hurlingham season were played on Saturday. The first was the concluding tie in the Final Tournament between "The Freakes"—Mr. Frank Hargreaves (1), Mr. F. M. Freake (2), Mr. C. D. Miller (3), and Captain D. St. George Daly (back), and Ranelagh, whose representatives were Messrs. E. H. Pearse (1), Walter Jones (2), G. A. Miller (3), and P. W. Nickalls (back). The freakers won by four goals to one. Subsequently the Travellers—Messrs. F. O. Ellison (1), F. C. G. Menzies (2), W. S. Buckmaster (3), and O. Haig, 7th Hussars (back), defeated a Hurlingham team, composed of Messrs. G. N. Baring (1), R. W. Hudson (2), A. Rawlinson (3), and T. B. Drybotough (back), by ten goals to six. The last match of the Ranelagh Club season was held on Saturday, when a Chelmsford team, made up of Messrs. C. K. Carr (1), L. R. Carr (2), E. B. Sheppard (3), and R. Courage (back) defeated a Ranelagh team composed of Mr. Leslie Wilson (1), Lord Shrewsbury (2), Count J. de Madre (3) and M. Maurice Raoul-Duval (back), by six goals to four. The Wimbledon Park Club wound up their season on Saturday with a match against Crickler wood—Messrs. W Balding, A. Hawes, A. Balding, and J. Preece (back), the Wimbledon Park team—Messrs. F. Rich, H. Rich, F. Newman, and E. Covell (back), winning easly by six goals to love. Play will be continued at the London Polo Club at the Crystal Palace without interruption during August and September. To polo players who may be kept in town, or who are just returning from Africa or India, this news will be especially interesting, as the polo season at Hurlingham and Ranelagh has ceased.

The match from Ostend to Dover, under the auspices of the Royal Cinque Ports Club, was sailed on Saturday in beautiful weather. The conditions of the race were a handicap match for yachts exceeding 50 tons, sweepstake of £5 each, with £10 added by the club. Entries: Brynhild, Maid Marion, Creole. The distance was 70 miles. The handicap was Brynhild allows Maid Marion 35min. 0sec., Creole 47 min. 50sec. The result was as follows:—Brynhild (winner), 1h. 49min. 40sec.; Creole, 3h. 2min. 42 sec.; Maid Marion, 3h. 3min. 38sec. Brynhild thus won easily. The yacht race from Dover to Havre started on Monday at 6 p.m., the starters being Brynhild, Cicely, Tullanan, and Formosa, which crossed the line in the order given. Just off the Admiralty Pier Tullanan lost her topmast, but proceeded on her course, and so far as could be seen no change took place in the positions when last seen. The yachts should reach Havre this morning. Havre Regatta proper takes place on the 2nd and 3rd of August, and there seems every prospect of its being very successful. The final day's proceedings in the Island S.C. annual regatta on Tuesday were favoured with fine weather. Blonde and Narcissus took top prizes in the race for cruisers. The five-raters made a bad start, five of them being recalled. In the end the chief trophy was captured by Endrick, Sakuntala taking second prize. Mayfly won of the 2 1-2's, Marjory being second. Hermes was the chief victor of the one-designs, and Flammetta of the 18-footers.

It seems to be fairly claimed by the votaries of the new croquet, this latest of game revivals, that it has now established itself in our midst as a fairly serious institution (writes G. H. Powell in the "Badminton"). Nor need we repeat—what our intelligent readers must now weary of being told—that the croquet of 1900 at once is and is not the game known by that name in the sixties. It is not that nightmare of a pastime which, as an historian of the game points out, inspired one of the most humorous scenes of "Alice in Wonderland" (1864), and it is an improved form of the scientific croquet, probably unknown to the late Mr. Dodgson, but practised by a select few of the Dons, retired officers, and divines of that date. A game, at any rate, which could rally such a successful meeting as the first Wimbledon Tournament of this year has clearly made good its case with a large proportion of those whose support is necessary to make any pastime a permanent success. And of the new players—devotees, more or less, of other games—who locked in at the show in a tentative spirit, with the idea of enjoying a game or two and "seeing if there were anything in it," a majority, "ni fallimur," must have gone away satisfied. At any rate, there were a dozen or score of matches played off in the first three or four days of which no one professing to any interest in things "gamey" could have been an apathetic spectator. Perhaps the one unsatisfactory inference left on the mind of such a looker on would have been the profound and dazing uncertainty of croquet, science, tactics and all "compris."

FEARS OF TROUBLE IN KOREA.

GREAT uneasiness is felt throughout Korea amongst a large number of people, including both foreigners and Koreans. It is feared that some uprising or trouble is near at hand. Reports of a Boxer invasion and thousands of Koreans waiting to join them, gain some credence. The China trouble has given quite an impetus to trade in the various ports. The ware-houses are being opened, and grain, chiefly rice, is now lying in huge heaps on the bunds ready for exportation to Japan. To add to the anxiety Japanese soldiers are put on patrol duing the day in the Japanese settlement. The presence of Russian warships in good numbers also causes us to think we are near some change, or trouble, which indeed must come before long.

Some weeks ago the Chinese Minister when passing through one of the southern ports, and met by his own countrymen was heard to say, when being asked by one of them if the report was true about the attack on the foreign residents,—'Oh, we will soon get rid of them, out the of country.' A gentleman who speaks Chinese was standing near enough to hear his boasting remark and a very hot conversation followed. It is a fact that the resident Chinese in Korea feel in danger and for the present are eating very humble pie, as the least act of theirs, savouring of Boxerism, will make another act on their part impossible. The whole of Chinese have left Vladivostok and on calling at Fusan to learn where they may proceed to were kept on board like so many convicts, having to remain some days in Fusan on account of a death on board.

We ought to feel quite safe, considering the assurance givn by the Emperor of Korea the other day, when he asked all the foreign representatives to meet him at the palace. He assured them they were perfectly safe in his kingdom and he could promise them he would preserve order and give every protection to life and property. Not only was this said, but a gallant general of the Korean government thought it would be a good thing for Korea to send a thousand soldiers to assist the powers in quelling the rebellion in China, which the Emperor also said was a good thing. Personally I do not thing there is the least need of fear of a rising of any Boxer element against foreigners here.

What the feeling is with regard to the matters between Japan and Russia is quite another matter. Korea is divided against itself. It is certain both countries have a power in the ruling of the affairs of the government although they work behind the scenes, and Koreans; like people, can see that the China question may bring about a Korean question.—*Kobe Herald.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. COTTON.

THE first forecast of the Cotton crop for 1900 reads:—Rainfall in most places began rather late and has been unevenly distributed. In canal districts, cotton was sown in good time with the aid of irrigation; and weeding operations have been properly carried out. Elsewhere sowings were far behind and the crop is now being weeded. Prospects are so far good; and favourable rain during the succeeding month should ensure the success of the crop. Owing to the lateness of the rainy season the area under cotton this year is estimated at about 10 per cent. less than the normal area. This relates to condition up to the 10th August.

N. W. P. TIL.

The first forecast of the Til crop for 1900 is as under:—Rain commenced late about the middle of July; and sowings were in progress till near the close of that month. Germination is good; but in only a few districts has the crop grown sufficiently to require weeding. Prospects are good so far; but rain is generally required. This relates to condition up to the 10th of August.

N. W. P. SUGAR-CANE.

The following is the first forecast of the Sugar-cane crop for 1900-1901:—The area under sugar-cane crop cannot be ascertained at present as it is returned in the kharif crop statement, which is not due in this office until December next. From the reports received from selected zamindars it, however, seems that owing to the high prices of Gur and the opportune rainfall in February and March last, when the crop was put in the ground, a full normal area has been placed under sugar-cane this year.

The cane crop is reported to have germinated well; and although it received slight injury in places from hot winds and later on from insufficiency of water caused by the lateness of the rainy season, the crop is reported to be doing very well almost everywhere; and is at present estimated at 90 per cent. of the normal as compared with 62 per cent. estimated for the province in the final forecast of 1899-1900. The monsoon rains have been unusually capricious; and prospects of the cane crop may alter according as the remaining season is favourable or not.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, on Wednesday morning, at Government House, had the pleasure of presenting the sanad of Mahamahopadyha to Pandit Bahtje Shastri, in the presence of a few select friends, whom the Pandit especially invited. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser on handing the sanad congratulated the Shastri on the fact, that the fame of his scholastic abilities should have reached the Viceroy, and cultured and learned as his Excellency was. It was nothing but proper that he should have bestowed this honor upon the Shastri, who is widely known for his Sanskrit lore and learning. Mr. Frazer then said that it afforded him great pleasure to hand over to the Shastri the sanad that had been received from the Lord Sahib. For his own part he wished long life to the Shastri to enable him to enjoy the high honour conferred upon him. Mr. Chitnavis translated in Marathi what had been said by the Chief Commissioner who then presented the sanad to the Shastri. The Pandit then read out two "sloks" he had prepared and the distribution of garlands, attar and pan brought the ceremony to a close.

There was heavy rainfall at Nagpur on Sunday and Monday, the 13th and 14th instant, when fully 14 inches of rain were recorded at the Angini observatory. The water in the Ambajheri Tank has risen to a great extent and stands at 17 1-2 feet at present. The Telinkerry Tank and Ambajheri Talau present a very inviting and pretty appearance for a swim, and the lovers of that art are seen every day in the Telinkerry Tank. The boys of the St. Francis De Sale's College, who were longing for a swim and who had been deprived of one since May last, had a jolly day in the tank on Saturday last.

Our agriculture outlook is splendid and cultivation is being vigorously pushed forward in all the districts of these provinces. Heavy rain also fell in the Chanda and Wardha districts on Saturday and Monday last. The mail tonga was two or three days in doing the run of 28 miles between Warora and Chanda owing to the heavy flood. The Wardha river rose over 34 feet, the water being within 10 or 12 feet of the girders of the railway bridge, and 4 feet over the Pulgaon Arvi Road. About a hundred of the famine huts were also washed away.

The Cooper memorial meeting will be held in the Hislop College on the 1st proximo instead of on the 17th instant as was announced. At a preliminary meeting held at his residence on the 5th instant the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis contributed the handsome donation of Rs. 100. The late Rev. J. G. Cooper, of the Free Church Mission and of the never-to-be-forgotton memory in the early forties, was a pioneer of education in these provinces, and I have no doubt that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to perpetuate his memory in a suitable form. The present and ex-students of the Hislop College ought to contribute towards this laudable object. There are many a man in these provinces who have risen to very high positions, who can trace their education having been received from Alma Mater of Hislop College.

The Adgaon man-eater in the Seoni district is still large and at work. Four persons are reported by the police as having been killed by it within the last month. It is said that at one of the kills the marks of two tigers were quite clear. The people believe that the man-eater is a tigress, and has been recently joined by a master-stripes, to whom she will teach her nefarious method of obtaining supplies. The reward of Rs. 500 still fails to secure her skin. Some of the shikaris on your side ought to try.

Death is very busy in Nagpur claiming victims from various diseases. The Roman Catholic Mission had hardly ceased mourning the death of the late lamented Bishop when Brother John Mary of the same mission followed. The Rev. Brother who came out to India some years ago had charge of the building of the new seminary now in course of construction on the hill. The Bishop and the Rev. Brother worked heart and soul day and night on this construction and that they both should have died within such a short space of less than a month makes the cause doubly sad.]

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	1	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	1	3	30
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	4	78
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	29
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	35
Total	17	10	302
Total plague deaths to date	78,960	64,817	
Same date last year	15	5	96
Cholera	143	106	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,203 as against 1,582 during the previous week. Of the total number 64 died from plague, 765 from cholera and one from small-pox; the figures for the preceding week being 54, 339 and one respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 611 while that of plague was 71.

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 4th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 11th August, shows the total number of plague patients to be 890.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 4th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 11th August:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	45	12	..	9	6	42
Relapsing Fever	57	37	5	23	10	56
Observation	71	60	26	21	12	72
Contacts	51	16	..	20	..	38
Evicts	3	..	..	..	..	3
Small-pox	3	1	..	..	..	4
Cholera	60	66	..	16	53	57

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

DURING the week ending the 11th instant there was rain in all the British districts and Native States of the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy or good throughout the Konkan, Gujarat, and Kathiawar and in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Cutch and Kolapur; but moderate or light elsewhere. Since the end of the week rain has continued more or less heavy in Gujarat, where a break is generally wanted. Standing crops are in good condition except in part of Bijapur, where more rain is urgently needed. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Thana, Kanara, and Ratnagiri: elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Week Preceding.	Week under report.
Workers	889,181	770,833
Dependants	189,785	169,709
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	523,420	539,762

The number of people on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts while those on gratuitous relief have increased in Kaira, Surat, Poona, Nasik, and Satara, but decreased elsewhere. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Collecting metal for the Sabarmati-Bavla Road. Metal-collecting for the Ahmedabad-Bareja Road, and Excavating the Ranasayad Tank, at Modasa.

Kaira.—Deepening and widening the Finav Tank.

Broach.—Vanseta Channel and Embanking the Jambusar-Tankaria Road in the Jambusar Taluka.

Ahmednagar.—Repairs to the Belapur Station Feeder Road.

Bijapur.—Improving the Bijapur-Indi Road.

One poor-house was opened in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District, four in the Bagevadi and Indi talukas, and one in the Muddebihal Taluka of the Bijapur District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 2,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach.
Rs. 15,000 for poor-houses servant in Broach.
Rs. 10,000 for doles to village in Broach.

The following disbursements of takavi advances made from 1st April to the end of June 1900 in the districts named below have been reported to Government:—

	Under the Land Improvement Loans Acts.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.
Ahmedabad	18610	256485
Kaira	45850	317661
Panch Mahals	1525	47842
Surat	57070	95076
Broach	5665	234762
Thana	24555	14321
Ahmednagar	74284	39930
Poona	*11790	*17601
Khandesh	*21325	*53355
Nasik	62935	146522
Sholapur	33020	59459
Satara	79120	60612
Belgaum	18900	38300
Bijapur	59·00	13734
Dharwar	8225	4457
Thar and Parkar	Nil	11530
Total	562174	1780950

* These are figures to the end of May 1900 only.

All Collectors have been directed to give express instructions to the officers subordinate to them to take every presution possible to prevent the payment of land revenue by the people out of the takavi advances made to them.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

THE golfing season opens with the competition for the Golfers' Cup, which has secured twenty-four entries. The first round must be completed by Friday next; second round 29th inst., third round September 1st., semi-final September 4th, and final on September 6th. The following is the draw for the first round:—

Messrs. H. G. W. Meikle scr. v. D. Miller rec. 2; L. Stansfield receives 4 v Dr. Macdonald scratch; W. P. Pechey plus 1 v. C. E. Nixon rec. 4; R. W. Harter rec. 6 v. S. S. Story rec. 5; A. T. Spalding rec. 1 v. C. J. Michael rec. 7; Rev. R. M. Gray scr. v. M. F. Reid scr.; C. W. Francis rec. 4 v. Osborne Marshall plus 1; C. W. Carson rec. 5 v. J. Scrymgeour rec 5; J. Stiven scr. v. H. Henderson rec 3; J. S. Milne rec. 5 v. D. B. Binning rec. 5. A. Crombie rec. 5, W. Church rec. 5, A. Fergusson rec 7, and J. R. Boyes rec. 5 have drawn byes.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 13th and 14th Competitions of this Season took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday morning last, and a fair number of Competitors were out, and some very good scores were made, a smart shower however came on and materially affected some of the scores. The next shoot will be on Saturday afternoon next the 25th instant, distances 500 and 600 yards, and the following shoot on Wednesday morning the 29th instant when the distances will be 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

13TH COMPETITION.

	Score. 200 yards.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Volrs	24c
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	23d
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty	23a
Vol J A D'Cruz Bo Vol Rifles	23e
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt F H English Bo Vol Rifles

SKETCHES FROM THE HALYAL JUNGLES.

From the heat and dust and mosquitoes of bustling Bombay to the heart of the Kanara jungles, just after the monsoon had set in there with more than usual violence, is a transition, which will have a lasting place in my memory. In my present abode on the slops of the Western Ghauts, with a terrific wind and torrential rain to keep me company, it strikes me that if I were to jot down some of my experiences they may be of interest to your readers.

I took a ticket at Byculla station for Castle Rock, which is the nearest point on the S. M. Railway to my post at Digi. The country through which the railway runs presented for the most part an arid, desolate appearance, owing to the drought and the lateness of the rains. But from Belgaum, where the monsoon had already set in, there was a marked change for the better. The train had only steamed a few miles out of this military station, when it was evident that we were entering a region very different from the many hundreds of miles of flat and uninteresting country through which we had come. Wooded hills, valleys choked with scrub, and angry torrents which the train crossed every few minutes, were followed by bolder mountain scenery. The train seemed to wind its way between high rising mountains, from whose precipitous sides hung blackened crags and a thousand shrubs loaded with blossoms. Higher and higher the line rose, till Castle Rock Station was reached. Here the Western India Portuguese Railway meets the Southern Maratha, and takes the passenger down the slops of the Ghauts to the sea. My post, however, being quite off the line, and the so-called road being of a breakneck nature, I had no alternative but to don my monsoon clothing, and step out manfully in the direction of Digi, accompanied by my valet Pedro, and coolies carrying my belongings. Travelling on foot through such a country, and in such weather, I soon found was no laughing matter; on the other hand my eyes had an opportunity of feasting on scenery with much greater liberty than the windows of a railway carriage would admit of. Far as my sight could reach long lines of mountains seemed to run, for the most part, north and south. Range appeared to be piled upon range with deep, dark valleys between, through which roared many a monsoon torrent as it followed swiftly away to the sea. One of the most conspicuous of these is the Dudhsagar river, which, reaching the brow of the Ghauts, precipitates itself, not sheer down, as in the case of the Gokak Falls, but from crag to crag, forming a hundred cascades on its way far down to the foot of the mountain; and the violence with which the stream is precipitated turns it all into a sparkling white foam, which contrasts in a striking manner with the dark colour of the rocks over which it flows and the surrounding verdure. Dudhsagar is a sight not easily forgotten. The word literally means ocean of milk; and a very expressive name it is; but it must be understood that it is not still milk, but milk that is being poured out of a mighty can. There is scarcely a good cart-road over these mountains. There are only foot-paths; which in some places are so steep that, in this weather when the ground is so slippery, one has to do much careful climbing. Not unfrequently they run through such dense jungle, and the trees overhead are so thick that they give them the appearance of tunnels of verdure. Every few minutes I came upon a swift flowing stream, which I managed to get across on the shoulders of the coolies. But there are others, which, but for their primitive bridges, could not be crossed in this weather. These bridges are as interesting in their construction as they are inexpensive. In the case of the smaller streams a couple of strong posts are driven into the ground midstream, and on them are placed four long roughly hewn beams reaching from the bank to the head of the posts, two on either side. The beams and posts are tied together with strips of strong fibrous tree-bark or crushed cane, while the other ends of the beams are fixed firmly on the bank to prevent slipping. This done, a long carpet like fabric woven of thick reeds is thrown over the beams and made fast from end to end to secure further safety. But in the case of the broader streams the arrangement is more elaborate; the bridge being chiefly suspended, by means of twisted cables of cane, from great trees overhanging the stream. These rude constructions are admirably suited to requirements, and are not only strong enough to resist the roaring current below, but to admit of even cattle going over them. The perishable nature of the material, however, makes it necessary to rebuild the bridges every year just before the rains set in; and this is generally done by the nearest village people. Occasionally I came upon a huge tree blown down across the footpath by the terrific monsoon wind, and the road being completely blocked I had to climb and cut my way through. It was a huge difficulty to surmount. Trees that fall in this way are claimed by the inhabitants of the nearest village, who cut and take them away. After toiling over some twenty miles of such ground, wet and dead beat I at last reached Digi. My further experiences I shall communicate next week.

Digi, Aug. 9. H.

THE TREATMENT OF CAPE REBELS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Capetown, August 1.—In the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Rose-Innes, Q.C., the Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Treason Bill, urged the members to exercise common-sense and self-restraint in dealing with the Bill. If the Colony, he said, emerged from the ordeal, it would amply vindicate its right to self-government. There were 9,000 rebels, and an amnesty was both impossible and impracticable. The Imperial Government would not sanction an amnesty, and its decision was final. Those who had declared that the war was no concern of the colonists now wished to determine the treatment of the rebels.

Mr. Rose-Innes paid a high tribute to the loyal Dutchmen and to Mr. Schreiner, who he said, had rendered inestimable service. The punishment which it was proposed to mete out to the rebels was the mildest imaginable. The rank and file, if tried by the ordinary courts, would be liable to disfranchisement for life. If the Afrikander party suffered owing to the disfranchisement of rebels no blame could be attached to the Imperialists. The charge of making party capital out of present events recoiled on the Afrikanders. The question of compensation would be settled next session. In conclusion, he deprecated a policy of vengeance or that of driving men to despair. The Bill was just and moderate, and under present circumstances moderation was the policy of wisdom and true statesmanship.

Mr. Merriman declared that the Treason Bill would perpetuate strife, rendered a settlement impossible, and create new crimes. The object of the Bill was to wreak political vengeance on the Afrikander party. Mr. Chamberlain desired to establish an artificial majority to do his bidding and grind the whole race. The rebels had joined the invaders because British protection had been withdrawn. The rebels were no moral criminals. The British were the greatest rebels in the world. Had the Afrikander party not remained loyal at a critical time the military situation to-day would have been different. To deprive the rebels of their votes would produce disastrous results. Rudyard Kipling was hounding England into a policy of vengeance. Mr. Chamberlain desired to shift the balance of political power by political proscription. The Treason Bill would make matters worse, and keep alive the fatal unrest in South Africa.—Reuter.

Capetown, Wednesday Night.—Mr. Rose-Innes, in his speech, remarked that only five persons had been sentenced to be tried by Court martial for high treason When the Bill was declared to be a political move the Opposition must remember their own acts during the Langberg and other risings, when rebels were imprisoned and afterwards reprieved, while their stocks were confiscated.

Mr. Merriman contrasted Mr. Chamberlain's attitude in 1896 regarding the Jameson Raid, when he dealt with only the principals, instead of showing mercy to none. Mr. Meeriman declared that in the case of Canada there was an absolute analogy, and if they followed that country's lead similar good results would soon ensue. He moved the appointment, of a Select Committee to deal with the matter.

Mr. Schreiner moved the adjournment of the debate.—Central News.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that whilst Mr. Sauer was speaking in favour of the abolition of martial law in the Cape Assembly yesterday, an influential meeting of his constituents at Herschel were solidly adopting resolutions demanding their member's resignation, on the ground that he opposed the Schreiner policy of punishing the rebels. Herschel suffered heavily during its occupation by the trebels, and is amongst the foremost in insisting upon drastic measures against them.

ENGLISH AGITATORS AND BOER LEADERS.

DISCOVERY OF LETTERS.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Our correspondent at Capetown informs us that documents of the highest importance emanating from England, and implicating certain members of Parliament and other politicians who have taken a prominent part in the agitation in favour of the Boers, have been discovered at Pretoria.

"This correspondence is said to have come to light while search was being made in the Government offices of the Transvaal capital after its occupation by Lord Roberts.

"Inquiries instituted by our correspondent among officials who are in a position to have full knowledge if such matters leave no doubt of the truth of the bove statement, and it would seem that we are on he eve of unlooked-for and serious developments n connection with South African affairs."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PROSPECT OF COMPARATIVE BRIGHTNESS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks that the rains have changed the prospect before the country from one of gloom into one of comparative brightness; but, adds our contemporary:—It must be remembered, that the best that we can expect is a 10 anna crop in the districts affected by the famine, and, in some of them, too much rain may reduce even this estimate. The land does not recover as swiftly as our minds, though a cheerful prospect is in itself an economic advantage of no little importance. It will take till the year after the next for the land to completely recover from the recent drought, and meanwhile the ryot will require to be treated with great consideration in the matter of the recovery of land revenue. As regards the famine-stricken generally this is the period of their convalescence, so to speak, when the greatest care should be taken about their health and well-being.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

The "Native Opinion" advocates the appointment of a judicial member on the Executive Council of Bombay. Our contemporary observes:—Apart from personal considerations, we cannot help protesting against a second attempt to exclude the judicial service from the sacred precincts of the local Executive Council. Until Sir Charles Ollivant's appointment, the rule was that the two seats on the Executive Council were to be filled up by representatives of the two main branches of the Civil Service. The appointment of Sir C. Ollivant, though belonging to the executive branch, was then justified on special grounds, namely, his local knowledge of Bombay city, necessary for fighting the plague. But there is no reason now why Sir Charles Ollivant should not take his proper place as a Revenue Member, and an officer from the Judicial Service be appointed to the vacant post. A wrong was done three years ago, and we earnestly hope that the Secretary of State will take this earliest opportunity to remedy it.

THE SILVER CURRENCY OF BARODA.

Says the "Gujerati". His Highness the Gaekwar and his advisers ought to be congratulated on the change of the Babashai silver currency, hitherto extant in his territories and adjoining British districts, and its replacement by the British silver currency. The Babashai silver currency commenced nearly a century ago, and the rupees irregularly-shaped and peculiarly thick have been in use since then, though recently His Highness Sir Sayajirao introduced fine machine-made Rupees. Constant variations in rate of exchange between the Babashai and the British rupees had been a source of serious inconvenience and continuous loss to traders and people alike; and grave complaints from all quarters owing to the abnormal rise of the rate of exchange during the last two years and a half necessitated the present change of currency.

THE PALITANA MURDER CASE.

After reviewing the evidence in the Palitana murder case, the "Rast Goftar" asks:—What was the motive which led the accused to commit this foul deed? It would be useless to enter into the details of the case. But it would not be too much to ask Government to direct careful inquiries to be made in this case in the interest of all parties concerned, as it startles one when he reads that Manshanker was murdered while he was collecting evidence in a matter of vital importance to his master, Kumar Samatsingbji of Palitana.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" regrets the absence of proper residential quarters for medical students in Bombay. Our contemporary remarks: At a time when epidemics of all sorts abound in our city, it is particularly undesirable that students should be obliged to live in crowded and unhealthy quarters. It is, therefore, we say, that the erection of residential quarters somewhere in the compound of the medical college, sufficient to meet the requirements of the students, is a necessity to which neither the Government nor the public can any longer shut their eyes. We do not know whether the authorities of the college have made any efforts to get this crying want supplied.

DISPOSAL OF FAMINE ORPHANS.

Regarding a fresh order issued by the Bombay Government for the disposal of famine orphans, the "Indian Spectator" says:—They have directed that, in all cases in which children are sent to orphanages by Government servants, it should be stipulated that, in the event of their being hereafter claimed by parents or near relatives, they would be restored to them, and that they should not be sent to orphanages located at a greater distance than 50 miles from the place where they were found, and should, by preference, be sent to orphanages within the district. This is a wise provision, but we should like to know what is being done with orphans who cannot be disposed of in this manner. To make their order more effective, Government might make it a condition with managers of orphanages that they should not remove the children more than a certain distance from the district.

JERRY BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

Commenting upon the collapse of the house at Khetwady which resulted in the death of four persons, the "Rast Goftar" asks:—How many hundreds of buildings are there in Bombay of this description, standing as a menace to their inmates and others besides? It is unfortunate that the Municipality can do nothing in the matter. The building in question was more than thirty years old, but another structure which came down with a crash, sometime ago, in the native town, was built only eleven years ago. The subject deserves to be considered by the authorities in right earnest. Would it be altogether an impossible task to undertake a systematic survey of the buildings in Bombay? The present state of things is a scandal which reflects not only on the house-owners and builders in Bombay, but also upon the good name of the city, and on those whose duty it is to keep the citizens free from the perils to which they are exposed by old and jerry-buildings.

THE CORPORATION AND THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is pleased at the view taken by the Municipal Corporation, regarding a grant to be made to the Research Institute. Our contemporary adds: Now the Corporation adopting the opinion of their counsel, have resolved that they do not think it desirable to arrive at any final determination in the matter till the Research University had established itself. Thus for the present, this incident has closed and by the firm attitude and public spirit of some of the members of the Corporation not only the tax-payers have been spared a good round sum, when they can ill-afford it, but the Corporation the possibility of law suit. In this matter no small demount of a praise is due to Mr. Hormusji Chothia who has already shown by his actions in the Corporation that he has got the interests of the rate-payers at heart. Of course the grant for the Research University would be for a laudable and worthy purpose and nobody ever denied that, but the objection to it in some quarters was the inadvisability of burdening the already too heavily taxed rate-payer with it, specially at a time when our municipal finances seem to be in a hopelessly unsatisfactory condition. Now the legal opinion being against the existence of any power in the Corporation to make such a grant for the present has put an end to the controversy.

HIGH DEATH RATE IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" states:—The mortality in Bombay has reached a fearful height. Over three hundred deaths a day approaches the record of the worst plague season. Making allowance for the prevalence of cholera in our midst, there is still a considerable excess of deaths over the normal, which requires to be explained. Most of the famine immigrants must have dispersed to their villages by this time. Then what is the excess due to? Are the sanitary authorities up to their work?

The "Hindu-Prakash" writes:—God knows what Bomoay is coming to. The recorded mortality for yesterday (15th inst.) was over three hundred and that for the preceding two days, close upon two hundred and fifty. About a third of the deaths are attributed to cholera, and making allowance for that there is yet remaining behind an awfully large figure, which in the clear absence of plague and small-pox, ought to make us stop and seriously consider the extraordinary situation. We are evidently going from bad to worse; draught, moderate rain excessive rain, all alike proving faithful friends of disease and epidemic. The causes of this unhappy collapse of all efforts to keep the death-rate near the normal figure ought no longer, for the sake of our credit as well as humanity, to remain uninvetigated.

A FRENCH CONVOY ATTACKED.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Chronicle" is informed by one of the Morrish officials resident there that the Sultan will proceed to the Gharb on leaving Marrakesh, and it is thought that Mulai Abdul Aziz will visit Wazzan, the Sacred City, whose Grand Shereefs are under French protection. It is said that the Sultan wishes to find out for himself how far French influence has affected the allegiance the people of Wazzan owe him and, if necessary, to assert his authority.

The Moorish Government, says the Gibraltar corresponent of the "Express," is exercising the same energy as it did after the death of Ba Hamed, especially in all that concerns the punishment of conspirators against the young Sultan. Since the death of the Grand Vizier the imprisonment of provincial and district Governors has been carried on in a wholesale manner by the young Sultan; and only quite recently four well-known and influential Governors, among whom was one of the Governors of the most important Kabyls in the vicinity of Saffi have been incarcerated.

Algiers, August 1.—The "Echo d'Oran" publishes a telegram stating that a French convoy was attacked on the 30th ultimo by the Duimenia, a Moorish tribe, who were repulsed with heavy loss.

The French lost nine killed and nine wounded.—Reutre.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostock, in a report recently published by the Department of State in Washington, refers to the position of Russia in Manchuria before the present troubles.

He says the plan of the Russian Government is to form an Eastern Asiatic steamship company to maintain communication between Port Arthur, the Manchurian Railway, Vladivostock, and other Far Eastern ports. The enterprise is practically part of the Manchurian Railway scheme. Ten steamers are to be on the line, and the existing coasting line is to be amalgamated with it. Siberian journals continually refer to the time when, in the natural course of events, the vast and rich fields of Manchuria will become part of Russia. They form the promised land towards which all speculative eyes in Siberia are turned. Russia has the Amur region on the north, the maritime province on the east—both formerly parts of Manchuria. Russia has now her grip on the south in Port Arthur, "and no uprising or tumultuous advance," say Siberian writers, "is needed to hasten the time when the ripe fruit will fall into the hands calmly waiting to receive it. The Cossack guards—4 200 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, and 4,000 'friends of China,' or gangs of Chinese officered by Russians—now patrolling the line of the Eastern Chinese Railroad, and the cost of the railroad itself, are all big items of national expense, but they are worth the outlay and show the foresight and resistless energy of the Russians." In Siberia there are wild tales of gold and of the wonderful productiveness of the soil, while much is said of the immense future markets to be found in Manchuria. The people are described by Mr. Greener, the writer of the report, as hardy and stalwart beyond those of the West of China so that the authorities have to exercise much caution in dealing with their interests. He mentions that a British official, who recently passed through Vladivostock, had visited Habin, the great railway centre of Manchuria, where a town with 6,000 inhabitants had sprung up in 18 months, and where the branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank had nearly 1,000,000l. sterling in hand. This official had inspected the Manchurian Railway; he found much waste of material, "but whether Government property is properly handled and accounted for, or prodigally used, the road is progressing. It is thoroughly guarded, and the Chinese are being transformed into working men, guards, &c." The Siberian papers complain of the haste and lightness with which the railway was built, so that in certain sections travelling on it is risky, and they allege that shortly a considerable part of it must be reconstructed.

THE COAL CRISIS.

No one is likely to dispute that the present situation in the coal trade may be properly described as a crisis. It is a situation that abnormally affects every class of the community—the general public, because they have to pay abnormal prices for fuel, the coal owners because they are reaping enormous profits, the manufacturing interests because they are having to pay just about 100 per cent more than the usual range of fuel prices, the railway and shipping interests, because the high price of coal tends to convert probable profits of unusual magnitude into losses or something like attenuated profits, and particular industries like the iron trade, because there is not much chance of making reliable profits in legitimate manufacturing operations while the cost of fuel is so high. Moreover there is an uneasy feeling abroad that high prices for coal are to become to stay, because there is now a very keen realisation of the fact that the available reserves of coal in this country are limited, and that as they become less, prices will gradually increase until they assume something of a monopoly, if not of a famine aspect. This is the outlook that causes the deepest concern and the greatest uneasiness. The public might for a time support the burden of high coal prices, but if the cost of coal is to be permanently higher, the supremacy of our great manufacturing industries is likely to be seriously endangered—first by the higher cost of production and next by the higher cost of distribution on greater prices paid for fuel by railway and shipping companies. In these circumstances, it is hardly a matter for surprise that there is a strong feeling in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the whole question of our available coal supplies, and especially of our supplies of cheap coal, or of coal at such a price as will enable this country to maintain its industrial position among the nations of the world.

We must not overlook the fact that the high price of coal is the price we have to pay for a general prosperity in our industrial enterprises that is large beyond all precedent. Industries cannot be carried on without fuel, and the supply of fuel available at any particular time is limited by the existing resources of production. Moreover, the demands for British coal on the part of other nations have been unusually large, because it so happens that the coal-mining industry of Great Britain has been more fully developed than that of any other country, and because British coal-owners and shippers possessed to a much fuller extent than any other nation the machinery for the rapid and convenient distribution as well as the increased production of coal. With a universal boom in the great manufacturing industries that chiefly consume coal the pressure put on British coal-owners almost from all parts of the world has been enormous. This pressure still continues and we are bound to admit that there is no immediate prospect of its being removed. That however is only another way of stating that industrial activity continues to be the predominant feature of all the countries that consume English coal on a large scale as well as of our own. It will be gathered from this short economic survey that the high price of British coal is not necessarily a function of probable permanent increase of value or possible increase of scarcity. In all countries alike the value of coal has for the time being at any rate more or less advanced. Even in the United States, where there is no talk or anticipation of scarcity for many years to come, coal is to-day from 50 to 100 per cent, higher than it was a year ago. In so far, however, as our dear coal is a function of passing industrial activity, the remedy is likely to be applied soon enough by the usual solvent of all such difficulties—namely, over-production. The present rate of output of coal in the United Kingdom is probably some thirty million tons a year in excess of the rate of output of three years ago, which is equal to saying that within this brief period we have added to our annual resources of output three times the total estimated coal production of the country a century ago, and probably more than the total output of the world in the year 1800. If this great increase of our productive resources is not speedily found to be in excess of the needs of coal consumers, then history will not have repeated itself; but the economic conditions which govern the present relations of supply and demand will have become a law unto themselves. For our own part, we are inclined to think that the lessons of the past will be verified by the events of the future. Consumers are already taking action which is intended to reduce the demand for British coal. In the iron trade of Scotland, the usual annual holidays, which ordinarily last for about a week, are this year being extended to a considerably longer period, mainly to ease the situation in the coal trade. There are many indications that buyers of iron steel, foundry products, and engineering work are disinclined to continue paying the very high prices which the high costs of raw materials and of labour make obligatory at the present time, and if, as is probable, this attitude of consumers assumes an increasingly pronounced form we are likely to find a considerable falling off in the products of those industries that are the mainstay of the home coal trade. Already iron masters are in some degree preparing themselves for a period which they believe to be near at hand, when the exigencies of foreign competition on the one hand, and the high cost of fuel on the other, will compel them to discontinue manufacturing operations which, until costs have been re-adjusted, can hardly any longer be pursued at a profit. In this respect, however, it is generally admitted that much will depend upon the course of events in the United States.

If high prices have to be paid for coal much longer the public may demand more heroic remedies than those just suggested. There is no doubt a growing feeling that it is desirable in our national interests to do more in the way of conserving our available supplies of fuel than we have hitherto done. A tax on exports is the favourite remedy, and one which has been advocated by several economists and coal authorities of repute, including Professor Hull, F. R. S. The idea is a precious one, and has no doubt a certain fascination about it, because it is based on the assumption that the foreigner is made to pay a tax which tends to the relief of home taxpayers. We need not stop here to discuss this assumption. Suffice it to say that if the Government should decide to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole situation they are likely to refer to it among other things the question of whether it is expedient or necessary to take any action in restraint of the rapidly increasing development of coal exports. But in any case the most vital question that can be referred to such a Commission and one on the ultimate solution of which our very life as a manufacturing nation depends is that of whether we have still available a sufficient reserve of cheap coal to keep alive our great manufacturing industries in the face of the wonderful strides and often superior resources of competitive countries.—"Commercial Intelligence."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MARRIAGE OF LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on the 28th ult., the marriage took place of Lady Randolph Churchill, widow of the late Lord Randolph Churchill M. P., and daughter of the late Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, to Mr. George Cornwallis West, Scots Guards (who has lately been invalided home from South Africa) son of Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle, North Wales, and Newlands Manor Hants. The church was beautifully decorated with tall palms intermined with white flowers and ferns and the service was fully choral. The Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Baden-Powell, of St. Paul's Church. As the bride was a widow, there were no bridesmaids.

Lady Randolph was given away by the Duke of Marlborough (who has just returned from the front and is looking very bronzed, but somewhat ill). She wore a beautiful dress of pale blue chiffon, the bodice being arranged with white tucked tulle, and had a bolero of exquisite old Cluny lace, adorned with a bow of pale blue satin fastened by a turquoise and diamond brooch. The short sleeves were of lace, and had cuffs of pale blue satin, and the skirt was of tucked pale blue chiffon with a deep flounce of Cluny lace falling to the hem. She also wore a very smart toque of the same coloured chiffon as her dress, trimmed with applique lace, a tall osprey and a cluster of cream roses and foliage. In addition to the brooch fastening her bow she wore some magnificent diamond and pearl ornaments, and carried a large, shower bouquet of white orchids and roses tied with white stain ribons. The bridegroom was attended by his brother officer Mr. H. C. Elwes Scots, Guards, who acted as best man.

The church was crowded with an interested congregation, among those present being the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Ladies Innes-Ker, Lady de Trafford, Lady Gerard. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the American Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, Viscount Curzon, M. P., Lady Georgiana Curzon, Lord and Lady Churchill, Lady Sara Wilson (looking none the worse for her trying experience in Mafeking), Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. Pludyer, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Mr. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Hall Walker, the Hon. Dudley and Mrs. Leigh, Lady Newton Butler Lady Sassoon the Hon. Mary Hughes, Madame von Andre, Lady Howe, Mrs. Peddar Lady Lister Kaye Miss Enelie Yznagi Mrs. Willie Grenfell Sir Vincent Caillard the Hon. Colonel Egerton the Hon Mrs. Stirling Mr. and Mrs. Murray Guthrie Miss Eleanor Warrender, Sir Edward Hamilton, Mr. T. W. Smalley, Mrs. Ronald, the Hon. Evan Charteris, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Sackville West, Mrs. Harcourt Powell Dr. and Mrs. Godson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Joceline Bagot, Mrs. Robert Crawshay, Mrs. Trotter, the Marquise Jancourt, etc.

A great crowd assembled on the neighbourhood of the church. Some two or three thousand persons—mostly ladies—thronged the approaches to witness the arrival and departure of the bridal party and the numerous guests.

There was no reception after the ceremony, Mr. George Cornwallis West and his bride leaving early in the day for Broughton Castle, near Banbery (lent by Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox) where the early days of the honeymoon are to be spent. The bride travelled in a costume of pale blue voile trimmed with old rose point lace, and a smart hat to match, tastefully trimmed.

Among the hundreds of handsome and costly wedding gifts was a massive silver beaker, claret jug, and a pair of silver tankards from the officers of the Scots Guards, and a superb diamond and pearl tiara persented to Lady Randolph Churchill and subscribed for by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Lord William Beresford Viscount and Viscountess Curzon Mr. A. J. Balfour M. P. the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne the Countess of Dudley Lady Hartopp Lady Alice Stanley Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox Lord and Lady Elcho Lord Gerard the Earl of Orewe Mrs. L. V. Harcourt Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon Mr. and Arthur Sassoon the Countess of Essex Count Albert Mansdorff Mr. and the Hon. Mrs Rochfort Maguire Lord and Lady Tweedmouth Coutess Cowper Mr. Henry White (United States Embassy) Lord Farquhar Countess de Grey Sir E. W. Homilton Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent the Countess of Gosford Miss Enelie Yaznaga the Earl of Chesterfield Mr. and Mrs. von Andre the Mrs, Stirling the Countess of Mar and Kellie Mrs. Arthur Paget M. de Soveral Lady Flo. Sturt Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck the Hon. Evan Charteris Mr. Ernest Beckett Viscontess Chelsea Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grenfell Mrs. H. Higgins Mr. C. and Lady Lilian Grenfell Mr. Walter Burns Lord and Laby Wimborne and Lord Charles Montagu.

BISHOP TUGWELL'S ADVENTURES IN NIGERIA.

ORDERED TO LEAVE KANO.

The British expedition to Kano, under the leadership of Bishop Tugwell, on reaching that place, were peremptorily ordered by the Emir to leave within three days under penalty of death. The Bishop and his four European companions, with a large number of carries, reached Zaria, about seventy miles to the south-west of Kano, without hindrance, and were hospitably received by the local chief, who, however, warned them that they would probably be rebuffed at Kano. The expedition proceeded on its way and arrived at Kano without any special incident.

On their reaching the place (Reuter's Agency learns) it was found that the courtesies usual in this part of Africa to new arrivals were wanting, and it was only after much delay and with every sign of displeasure that the Emir consented to receive the mission. An audience was, however, arranged, when the Emir ordered the Bishop and his companions to leave the city within three days, failing which they were threatened with execution. The Bishop contrived to get this period extended to seven days, and demanded that carriers should be found for his party to replace those who had been discharged on arriving at Kano. The Emir informed the Bishop that the mission would only be allowed to remain on production of a written order from the Sultan of Sokoto, whereupon the Bishop requested that the Sultan should be communicated with, and that he and his companions should await the Sultan's reply.

This the Emir of Kano refused to do, and the mission was compelled to leave Kano on the morning of the seventh day after arrival. The Emir gave orders that the expedition should be provided with necessaries at the various towns. On returning to Zaria, however, the expedition found that the previously friendly chief there refused all hospitality by order of the Emir. The expedition then marched in a south-east direction to a place called Gierko, a small British advanced post, under a white officer, where they have decided to remain until more favourable circumstances will permit their advance to Zaria and Kano. The impression was prevalent that the menacing attitude of the chiefs was brought about by the withdrawal of a portion of the West African Frontier Force for service in Ashanti. On reaching Gierko, the Rev J. C. Dudley Ryder, one of the members of the mission, succumbed to dysentery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be Morris Tube practice on Saturday next the 25th inst, from 4 to 6 p.m.

3. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery at the Corps Club on Thursday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 21st August, 1900.

Members are requested to send to Head Quarters as early as possible for Saddlery Swords and Accontrements.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUNDLE'S HALF-STARVED ARMY.

AN INDICTMENT OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hales, the Australian journalist, sends to the "Daily News" an account of the condition of Rundle's forces caused by semi-starvation:—Lend me you ears, and let me tell you (he writes) how our army in Africa is treated by the incompetent people in the good city of London. I pledge my word as a man and a journalist that every written word is true If my statements are proven false then let me be scourged with the tongue and pen of scorn from every decent Briton's home and hearth for ever after.

General Rundle's task is a colossal one, and any sane man would think that gigantic efforts would be made to keep him amply supplied with food for his soldiers. But such is not the case. The men are absolutely starving. Many of the infantry men are so weak that they can hardly stagger along under the weight of their soldierly equipment. They are worn to shadows, and move with weary, listless footsteps on the march. People high up in authority may deny this, but he who denies it sullies the truth. This is what the soldiers get to eat, what they have been getting to eat for a long time past, and what they are likely to get for a long time to come unless England rouses herself and bites to the bone in regard to the people who are responsible for it.

One pound of raw flour, which the soldiers have to cook after a hard days march, is served out to each man every alternate day. The following day he gets one pound of biscuits. In this country there is no fuel excepting a little ox-dung dried by the sun. If a soldier is lucky enough to pick up a little he can go to the nearest water, of which there is plenty, mix his cake without yeast or baking-powder and make some sort of a wretched mouthful. He gets one pound of raw fresh meat daily, which nine times out of ten he cannot cook, and there his supplies end.

What has become of the rations of rum, of sugar, of tea, of cocoa, of groceries generally? Ask at the snug little railway sidings where the goods are stacked—and forgotten. Ask in the big stores in Capetown and other seaport towns. Ask in your own country, where countless thousands of pounds' worth of foodstuffs lie rotting in the warehouse bound up and tied down with red tape bandages.

FALSE THAT SUPPLIES CANNOT BE GOT UP.

Ask—yes, ask; but don't stop at asking—damn somebody high up in power, for the taint of this shameful thing rests upon you, upon every Briton whose homes, privileges and prosperity is being safeguarded by these famishing men. The folkin authority will probably tell you that General Rundel and his splendid fellows are so isolated that food cannot be obtained for them. I say that is false, for recently I, with in company another correspondent, left General Rundle's camp without an escort. We made our way in the saddle, taking our two Cape carts with us to Winburg tation; leaving our horsefiesh there, we took train for East London. Then back to the junction, and trained down to Capetown, where we remained for 48 hours, and then made our way back to Winburg, and from Winburg we came without escort to rejoin General Rundle at Hammonia. If two correspondents could traverse that country and get through with winter supplies for themselves, why cannot the transport people manage to do the same?

Though what I have written does not bear the magical name of Steevens or of Forbes, it bears the hallmark of the eternal truth. Our men on the fields of war are famishing, whilst millions worth of food lies rotting on our wharves and in our cities. Food that ought with ordinary management to be within easy reach of our fighting generals. Britain asks of Rundle the fulfilment of a task that would tax the energies and abilities of the first general in Europe, and with a stout heart he faces the work in front of him, faces it with men whose knees knock under them when they march, with hands that shake when they shoulder their rifles—shake but not with fear; tremble but not from wounds, but from weakness from poverty of blood and muscle brought about by continual hunger. Are those men fit to storm a kopje? Are they fit to tramp the whole night through to make a forced march to turn a position, and then fight like their fathers fought next day?

MORE FOOD, LESS SPREAD EAGLEISM.

I tell you no. And yours bo the shame if the Empire's flag be lowered—not theirs, but yours—for you—what do you? You stand in your music-halls and shout the shorus of dongs full of sentiments of pride for your soldiers, full of praise for his patience his pluck and his devotion to duty and you let him go hungry, so hungry that I have seen him quarrel with a nigger for a handful of raw mealies on the march. It is so cheap to sing especially when your bellies are full of good eating, it costs nothing to open your mouths and bawl praises. It is pleasant to swagger and brag of your fellows at the front but why dont you see that they are fed if you want them to fight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st August.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	4	50 a.m.	11	46
Teheran	21	2	28 p.m.	...	32
Suez	21	2	45 p.m.	...	20

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st August.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	55	0	1
,, Karachi	0	32	0	5
,, Madras	2	25	0	1

The late Duke of Edinburgh was honorary colonel and military godfather to the senior infantry volunteer regiment in Cape Colony—i.e., the Duke of Edinburgh's Own, hailing from Capetown. Prince Alfred's Guard and Port Alfred also take their titles from the late Duke.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

According to the "Militar Wochenblatt," the forces at the immediate disposal of the Powers in China, or on the way thither, amount in round numbers to 115,000 men, 311 guns, and 36 machine quick-firing guns. The total is arrived at by our well-informed German contemporary in the following manner: Firstly, in the middle of July there were at Tientsin and Taku some 22,000 men, with 80 field and 19 machine guns, of which the German contingent consisted of some detachments from the crews of men-of-war. Half of the combatant forces in Tientsin are Russians, and reinforcements are daily arriving from the Indies and Japan. Next, omitting 431 men, of whom one officer and 50 men were Germans, known to have been in Pekin, we have in the Liao-Tung peninsula 20,000 men and 32 guns, the Russian forces in that quarter having recently been considerably strengthened by reinforcements from the mobilised army of Siberia, and in particular from Vladivostock, and in Kiao-Chau 1,600 men, 16 field guns, 12 heavy guns, and 6 machine guns; in all some 43,000 men.

Mr. C. V. Fox, a second-lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards, achieved a double record on July 20. For the first time in the history of the race he placed the Wingfield Sculls—a contest which carries with it the amateur sculing championship of England—to the credit of the Brigade of Guards Rowing Club, and he accomplished this in the record time of 22 mins. 54 secs. . . . . Both in the preliminary race with the other challengers on the 18th, and in the final struggle with the holder of the title, Mr. Fox after the first half of the distance had been rowed, seems to leave his opponents as if they were standing still, and competent judges on board the umpire's steamer considered that as a combination of form and staying power the exhibition given by the young Guardsman was almost unsurpassed in the records of amateur sculling. The winner was well steered by his father, Captain Fox, from the bows of an eight. Strange to say, Mr. Fox only recently took up sculling while an undergraduate at Oxford, where, however, he won the University Sculls in record time. He has also gained the amateur championships of France and Ireland, and at Cookham defeated A. D. J. Goldie who won the Colquhoun University Sculls at Cambridge, a race which carries with it the amateur championship of the Cam.

Imperial annual manœuvers in South Africa is one of the latest proposals for the future training of the army, both home and colonial. This indeed is a pretentious scheme, but really it is not so chimerical as some people might suppose. The vastly extended formations which characterised recent operations in South Africa make it appear that manœuvres now to be practical must extend over so many miles that ordinary European countries can scarcely provide the necessary area. England is almost out of the question, and already Aldershot and Salisbury can only usefully accommodate comparatively small forces. South Africa certainly is a centraispot for big manœuvers and it will bean interesting development of the Duke of Bedford's interest in things military if this intelligent anticipation of the future should eventually take definite shape. Certainly there is need for combined operations in which the Colonies may share. England cannot accommodate them, India for various reasons is unsuitable, so after all, South Africa, sacred with the blood of so many of our bravest and best, may conceivably become the training ground of an Imperial British army.—

The correspondence on the subject of the training of seamen is continued in the columns of the *Times*. Captain Eardley-Wilmot, quoting an extract from Mr. Thursfield's lecture, "The perfection of any organism consists in its precise adaptation to its environment," argues that the present environment being one of steam and other machinery, and not one of masts and yards, therefore we should modify our system of naval training, both for offices and seamen accordingly. He points out what an advantage it would be in and after a modern action at sea if guns, crews could be reinforced when necessary from the engine-room, and *vice versa*, while all could be employed afterwards in getting the ship ready for action again when the cry will be for mechanics, and when captains will be obliged to make and keep their ships efficient from their own resources. Captain D. W. Barker, who commands the Worcester, the mercantile school ship in the Thames, is quite convinced also that in no respect has a sailing vessel the advantage of a steamer in the matter of the seaman's training when the present day exigencies of his profession are taken into account. He instances also the circumstance that some of the leading steamship companies train their own officers from the beginning in steam, while the Board of Trade considers one year's experience in a sailing ship quite sufficient to qualify a man for a master's certificate.

On the other hand, a writer signing himself "Calliope," argues in favour of the revival of a masted squadron because, he says, "it is not unreasonable to assume that a man called upon to follow the sea as a profession should be so trained and educated in its technical and practical branches as to be able to cope with any contingency which may arise in the course of ordinary routine." He urges that at any time one of her Majesty's ships might fall in with a sailing vessel so far disabled as to require assistance to work her into port, or in time of war a vessel propelled by sails might fall a prize, and he asks what excuse would hold good if in the first place the Navy could not assist, or in the second they were oblized to destroy the prize because they could not sail her. He finds further support for his contention in the advantages which spar and sail drill afford as gymnastics for the improvement of the men in physique. These arguments and instances are not new, and they have been answered. It is astonishing indeed to find the last-named used even by such a high authority and clever writer as Sir Cyprian Bridge, when Sandow, or indeed, any Aldershot instructor, will guarantee to do for the chest and other muscles in a few months what it would take years of what we now call practice aloft to accomplish.

Two important contributions to this "naval training" discussion have appeared in the "Times" this week from the pen of its special correspondent on board the Majestic. The "Army and Navy Gazette" strongly recommends their perusal to all who are interested in the efficiency of the Navy. They deal directly with that training at sea which can only be given in commissioned battleships and cruisers acting in combination. Those who have argued against the revival of a masted training squadron will probably find in these letters unexpected arguments in support of the alternative plan of training our officers and men in the ships in which they will have to fight. Indirectly, too they afford support to the contention of many experienced officers that a larger number of cruisers might, with advantage, be kept under the pennant both in the Channel and the Mediterranean, and exercised as independent squadrons.

The performances of the torpedo-boat destroyers engaged in the naval manœuvres will deserve attention at the hands of the correspondents afloat. The number engaged is not large, and therefore it has been possible to select only the best steamers. But even so, there are likely to be several mishaps, judging by the defects that are so constantly developed in the instructional flotillas. The Devonport flotilla, especially has rarely boasted the fully complement of eight efficient destroyers at any time during the past six months. One, or two sometimes more have always been undergoing repairs—repairs not due to accidents, but to defective tubes cracked cylinders, and so forth. The three worst offenders have been the Gipsy, Fairy, and Osprey. The weakness of these destroyers, their liability to break down has become a very serious matter in view of the numbers built and building for the Navy. The contractors give guarantee for twelvemonths after delivery, but these guarantees do not safeguard us from weak tubes and even more serious defects, as in the recent case of the Fervent, which cracked her cylinder during a run from Devonport to Falmouth. Meanwhile, the turbine destroyers, the wonderful invention of the Hon. J. Parsons, have completely exhibited their superiority over the earlier types—at least in point of speed—whilst they appear far less liable to breakdowns. The turbine destroyer Cobra, for instance, attained at her trials the high speed of 35.6 knots, and averaged 34.7 knots during the three hours' run. But her coal consumption during the trial was 41 tons. It is being said in some quarters that all our 27 knot destroyers are rendered obsolete by the success of the turbines, but such is obviously not the case in view of the lower speeds of foreign torpedo-boats, even of the newest types.

To the Deaf.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

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Something entirely new and interesting. Read what you are to do. You may get £200 cash. Our contest is to see who can make the largest list of names (or kinds) of birds from the following list of letters:

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We will recognise as a bird anything belonging to the feathered tribe, whether it be a Hen, Crow, Singer or any other kind. You can use any letter as many times to make a name as it appears in the list of letters above; for instance, Woodcock, Plower, Snow Bird, &c. To any persons who can make a list of 25 or more different names of birds, we will give absolutely FREE a beautiful Prize value £200 or less.

BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this adv. and send to us with a Stamped, Addressed envelope, then if you are awarded a prize you can if you desire get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions, each day a Koorah-Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to post this adv. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best YOU SHALL HAVE THE GOLD WATCH or if second best the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of post carefully packed. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend *The Woman's World* to all friends thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend £5,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1901.

We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD

NOTICES.

Right in the Track

of every cold or sore throat is a whole train of lung troubles, bronchial affections, lung diseases and consumption. A neglected cold will lead to more serious trouble. The time to cure a cold is right at the start. It is easy to cure it then. It may be impossible later, when it has developed into a disease menacing life. The best remedy for a cold or bronchitis is

Little's Oriental Balm

applied externally to the throat with a bit of flannel. It works like magic. It cures instantly. It removes the inflammation and cures the pain.

You should keep Oriental Balm always at hand for just such emergencies. One such application is worth more than the price of a bottle. It is a prompt remedy for any pain. It is always applied externally.

The price is 1 Re. a bottle.

It can be had of chemists and patent medicine vendors all over the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

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SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

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GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

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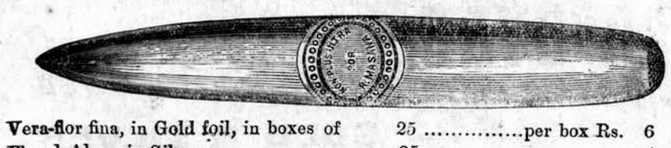

Vera-flor fina, in Gold foil, in boxes of	25	per box Rs.	6	8
Flor d Alma, in Silver, " "	25	" "	4	0
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Mi Reina	50	" "	6	0
Queens (small size like cigarettes)	50	" "	4	0
Pour la Noblesse, with rings, Silver foil	25	" "	4	8
Pour la Noblesse and Bouquets, with rings	25	" "	4	0
Trabucos Finos	100	" "	9	0
Rothschilds (American Eagle)	25	" "	3	0
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The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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Of all Chemists and Stores.

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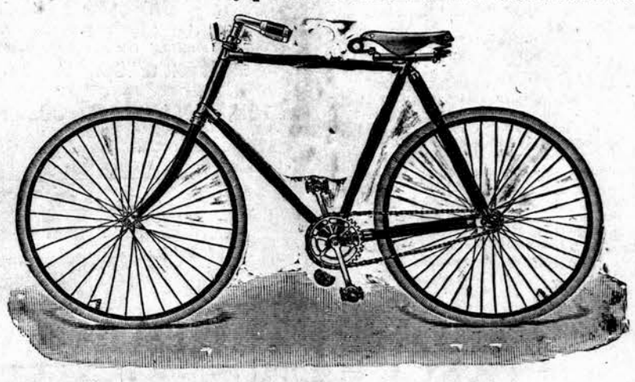
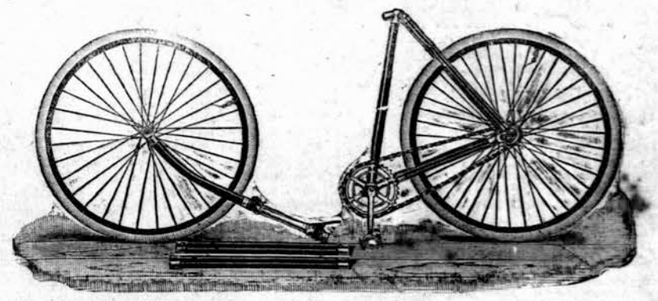
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tub Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain, 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards, rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including head lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
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The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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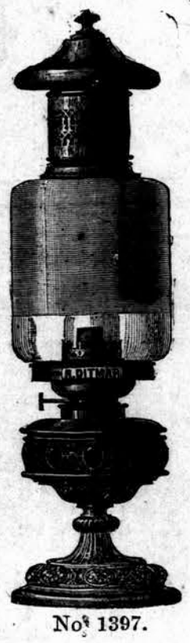
THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



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The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

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SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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